

United Way of Central Ohio

2003 RACIAL DISPARITIES REPORT



United Way
of Central Ohio

Let's get to the heart of *what matters.*®

A project of ACCORD (A Collaborative Committee On Race and Diversity)

Information contained in the 2003 Racial Disparities Report was compiled by Community Research Partners (CRP), a non-profit partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus and the John Glenn Institute for Public Service and Public Policy at The Ohio State University. CRP provides measurement, evaluation and research services related to human services and community development policy and program areas as a means to create positive community change.

- ▲ Roberta F. Garber, Executive Director
- ▲ Michael Banish, Director of Community Data Services
- ▲ David Lee, Research Assistant
- ▲ Reena Uppal, Research Assistant



341 S. Third St., Suite 10 ▲ Columbus, OH 43215 ▲ Phone: 614.224.5917 ▲ Fax: 614.224.8132
www.communityresearchpartners.org

A partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus and the John Glenn Institute at The Ohio State University



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1. Background & Introduction

United Way of Central Ohio acknowledges that significant disparities exist between people of color and the majority population across a number of important social indicators that measure our well being as a community. UW also believes that these disparities are unacceptable and will actively seek to reduce or eliminate them.

--United Way of Central Ohio Policy Regarding Disparities, October 2002

In January 2002, the Board of Trustees of United Way of Central Ohio (UW) created a new board level-committee known as ACCORD (A Collaborative Committee on Race and Diversity), charged with increasing the responsiveness of United Way and the broader central Ohio community to issues of race, ethnicity and diversity. However, United Way stressed that the responsibility and accountability for addressing disparities will be shared by ACCORD and the other six United Way vision councils. The October 2002 policy memo states:

- 1) Each UW vision council will be responsible for acknowledging and responding to issues related to racial disparities within the context of its critical need area.**
- 2) The vision councils' priorities will be to develop and implant long-term plans to focus on those disparities related to their defined community objectives.** This focus will be reflected in decisions about indicators, strategies, initiatives, investment themes and investment decisions.
- 3) Councils should use UW's concern for disparities as a filter through which all their decisions should pass.** It is not expected that there will be immediate responses to all disparities identified in this process, but instead that UW staff and volunteers will consciously assess the opportunities for responding to disparities in the course of their work.
- 4) ACCORD and the other six vision councils will be jointly responsible for collaborating on the development, implementation and evaluation of these disparity plans.**

United Way has asked Community Research Partners (CRP)¹ to assist ACCORD and the vision councils with these responsibilities by preparing periodic reports describing racial and ethnic disparities in Franklin County, with a focus on data related to the United Way community objectives. This report is the first United Way Disparities Report.

The responsibility and accountability for addressing disparities will be shared by ACCORD and the other six United Way vision councils.

¹ Community Research Partners is a non-profit partnership of United Way of Central Ohio, the City of Columbus and the John Glenn Institute for Public Service and Public Policy at The Ohio State University, which provides measurement, evaluation and research services related to human services and community development policy and program areas.

■ Scope of the Report

United Way asked CRP to look at disparities with regard to racial and ethnic groups in Franklin County, Ohio. Although United Way staff and volunteers understand that there may be disparities related to other population characteristics, including gender, disability and sexual orientation, they chose to limit the scope of the research project.

The focus of the report is on racial and ethnic disparities that relate to the objectives that reflect the following critical need areas identified by United Way: Education, Employment, Health, Housing and Safety. The report also provides an overview of key demographic trends in Franklin County. Because the geographic scope of the report is countywide, the report does not have a section that focuses specifically on the United Way's critical need area related to neighborhood development. However, there are several maps in the report that display data at the census tract level for Franklin County.

■ What is a Disparity?

The definition of a disparity can be different depending on the type of data being analyzed. However, the dictionary definition of disparity is an *inequality* or *difference*. Generally, disparities are expressed as one of the following:

- **A difference between subgroups that is not consistent with their proportion of the larger group.** For example, the percent of African-American males in prison, in comparison to their percent of the Franklin County population.
- **A difference in the prevalence, incidence or rate of a condition or situation.** For example, the homeownership rate of Hispanic households, compared to that of white households.

The term “disparity” typically connotes a negative situation, where one group is disproportionately impacted by an adverse indicator or condition. There is no rule of thumb or standard to determine when these differences among groups are great enough to constitute a disparity. This may vary depending on the program area or populations being analyzed.

Although there are some cases where a data indicator shows that the white or majority population is doing worse than another racial group or groups, for the purposes of this report, this was not considered a disparity. Consistent with the United Way of Central Ohio Policy Regarding Disparities, the report focuses on the areas where persons of color are doing worse than the majority population.

A disparity typically connotes a situation where one group is disproportionately impacted by an adverse indicator or condition. Consistent with the United Way policy on disparities, the report focuses on areas where persons of color are doing worse than the majority population.

■ Using Data to Identify Disparities

There are a number of issues or caveats to be aware of when using demographic and social indicator data to assess racial and ethnic disparities. Because of the issues described below, it is important for the United Way staff and volunteers who have experience with each of the program and policy areas to review, discuss and bring their perspectives to the data in this report.

- **Changing racial classifications:** Racial classifications change over time as society's perspectives on race change. Changes include the terms used to identify racial groups and how people are assigned to these groups. The U.S. Census has significantly changed its race classifications since 1990. As a result, the data on race in Census 2000 are not directly comparable to previous censuses. Census 2000 forms enabled respondents, for the first time, to select more than one major category for race, resulting in 57 possible combinations of two or more races. There were also changes in the terms and categories used for the major race response categories (see sidebar). With the recent release of Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF4) for Ohio, social, economic and housing data are available for 336 population groups: the total population, 132 race groups, 78 American Indian Native tribe categories, 39 Hispanic or Latino groups and 86 ancestry groups (see Appendix).

In order to focus analysis and discussion, **CRP generally presents data from Census 2000 by the following five categories: white; black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; and Hispanic or Latino (of any race).**

- **Categorization of Hispanic persons:** Data sources vary in how they account for persons of Hispanic or Latino origin. The U.S. Census does not classify the Hispanic population as a race, and persons of Hispanic origin can be "of any race" (i.e. Hispanic white, Hispanic black). Other data sources categorize Hispanic as a race, and this group is a part of the racial "pie" that composes 100% of the population.
- **Differences in data labels:** The terms for racial and ethnic groups vary with the data source. For example, some data sources use the term "black," while others use "African-American." The terms "Hispanic" and "Latino" are also used interchangeably. **CRP chose to retain the terminology used by the original source when presenting data in this report.**
- **Data collection methods:** Data on race and ethnicity can be collected using a variety of methods and for a variety of reasons. Some common data collection methods include:

U.S. Census Major Race Categories

1990 Census

- White
- Black
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut
- Other race

2000 Census

- White
- Black or African American
- American Indian and Alaska Native
- Asian
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander
- Some other race
- Two or more races (57 possible combinations)

- 1) Self-identification by selecting from a pre-determined list.** Individuals are asked to identify their race or ethnicity by selecting a category from a list of racial groups.
- 2) Self-identification in response to an open-ended question.** An individual may be asked to identify a race not listed on a pre-determined list (i.e. “other race” category) or in response to a question in a verbal interview. In the data entry process decisions may be made about grouping of responses into race categories.
- 3) Identification by observation.** Racial data may be collected by caseworkers, service providers or other agency staff who make a visual determination of race, sometimes without verifying the information with the individual.

As with any data collection system, the greater the number of people who have to make judgment calls about race classification, the greater the potential for inconsistencies in how people are assigned to racial groups. The U.S. Census publishes detailed definitions and standards that are used to classify respondents into racial groups (see Appendix). Other data sources may not have standards to guide the classification process.

■ Data Availability

As the community becomes more racially and ethnically diverse, traditional data collection categories no longer present a complete picture of the population. The reality, however, is that most data sources still use a limited number of population groupings. Sometimes data are grouped by only three race categories: white, black and other. Other data sources also include Hispanic and Asian in their data collection systems. With the exception of the U.S. Census or specialized research, it is rare to find other racial and ethnic groups represented in community demographic and social indicator data. There are several reasons for this:

- 1) Small population size.** Although several racial and ethnic groups have experienced rapid growth since 1990, the total size of these populations is still very small. Individual agencies, organizations or service system may serve only a small number of people from any subpopulation. If a population is very small, the characteristics of a few people can greatly affect the profile of that group within the agency’s service statistics. In addition, agencies may have concerns about client confidentiality when reporting aggregated data on small populations.
- 2) Uniform reporting requirements.** Organizations may be required to report service statistics to funders or state and federal

As the community becomes more diverse, traditional data collection categories no longer present a complete picture of the population. United Way staff and volunteers will discuss how to encourage local data sources to report data on a greater number of racial and ethnic groups.

agencies using uniform data collection categories for race and other demographic characteristics.

- 3) Consistency with other data sources.** Organizations that collect data on client populations may choose to use race categories commonly used by other organizations to facilitate data sharing. Many organizations report service statistics by the major race categories in the U.S. Census to enable them to compare client data with the demographics of their service area.
- 4) Implementation cost.** Changes in data collection systems can be costly and time consuming for organizations. This may include changes in forms, procedures and computerized databases, as well as staff training.

United Way has asked CRP to identify these types of data issues and gaps as part of the Disparities Report. In addition to using disparities data to guide the work of the UW vision councils, UW staff and volunteers will discuss the role they can play in encouraging local data sources to collect and report data on a greater number of racial and ethnic groups.

■ How CRP Selected Data for the Report

CRP used a four-step process to select the data included in the report:

1. Began with the data topics in CRP's 2001 *Community Indicators Database Report*;
2. Selected and updated, where possible, basic indicator data for each critical need area, as well as basic population trend data;
3. Researched additional data sources and added available data from secondary sources that specifically relate to the Vision Council objective statement(s); and
4. Analyzed and summarized racial disparities in both the basic indicator data and the additional objective-related data.

In some cases the data selected from the process outlined above did not show what, in CRP's judgment, was racial disparity. In a few cases, the data showed that the white or majority population was doing worse than other racial groups. These data were included in the report, because CRP felt that it is also valuable in United Way deliberations to know not only where disparities exist for people of color, but also where there are not disparities.

CRP selected basic indicator and population trend data, as well as data specifically related to each vision council objective.

■ Discrimination and Bias as a Context for Disparities

By definition, the United Way Disparities Report presents troubling information about persons of color in Franklin County. However, there are important contexts for these numbers. Historical patterns of

discrimination and personal experiences with discrimination provide a framework for analyzing disparities data and developing strategies to address disparities. Either directly or indirectly, discrimination may be a factor in producing disparities by limiting opportunities or causing unequal treatment of persons of color. In fact, the concepts of “disparity” and “discrimination” are sometimes used interchangeably.

It is not possible, however, to determine if discrimination is a cause of disparate conditions solely by analyzing the data in this report. There are other factors that come into play when there are disparities between population groups. These include educational attainment, income, disability, gender and age. Disparities may result from the interrelationship of several of these factors, as well as from discrimination.

For example, there is a strong link between income and disparities. There are generally fewer disparities found between higher income persons of color and the majority population than among lower income groups. This becomes more evident in studies that analyze data for smaller geographies, such as census tracts or zip codes (see Section 3, Employment).

Although discrimination is not the focus of the Disparities Report, the report does include some data that touch on issues of discrimination. These includes data on housing discrimination complaints filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission, hate crime based on race and ethnicity, and responses by blacks and whites in central Ohio to selected questions in the September 2001 Race Relations Buckeye State Poll.

Finally, it is important to recognize that the institutions, systems and measurements that are used to identify disparities are primarily created by the majority population. As a result, the yardsticks that we use to identify differences between population groups may have inherent bias.

■ The Concept of Parity²

In addition to providing extensive data to document racial disparities, each section of the report identifies “parity” targets for consideration by United Way. These targets provide a general sense of the number of people or households within a racial group that would need to change condition or status in order to achieve **equality with the rate for the total Franklin County population or their proportionate percentage of the county population.**

In some cases these targets reflect improvement of the group’s status (i.e. increased homeownership rate or median income). Other targets

The institutions and systems used to measure disparities are primarily created by the majority population. As a result, there may be inherent bias in the yardsticks used to identify differences between groups

Parity is defined as improvement of a group’s status to achieve equality with the county population or to be consistent with a group’s percentage of the county population. The parity targets are indicators of the relative magnitude of need.

² The concept of parity targets is based on the Parity Indicators Project of The Columbus Compact Corporation as described in their October 2000 report.

reflect the reduction of a negative situation (i.e. fewer cases of child abuse and neglect; reduced poverty rates). Since parity has been defined as bringing all groups to the county figure, achieving parity may not represent success in cases where the status of the majority population or the total population is not desirable (i.e. all racial groups achieving the same poverty rate). In these cases, United Way may wish to choose a target that not only reduces disparities for certain subgroups, but also improves the condition of all groups.

Some of the parity targets are framed as reducing a subgroup's proportion of a fixed population (i.e. percent of all admissions to the Juvenile Detention Center that are black youth), to be consistent with that group's percentage of the Franklin County population. This is not meant to imply that, because white or Asian youth are underrepresented in JDC admissions, their numbers should increase. As the disparity for black youth is reduced, the entire "pie" that comprises the JDC population should become smaller.

It should be noted that, although the parity targets are stated as specific numbers (i.e. 37 unemployed Hispanic males need to become employed), it does not mean that exactly that number of Hispanic men currently need jobs. This is because the data used to derive the parity targets are from points in time in the past, and for a variety of reasons, the specific need is constantly changing. To paraphrase the Columbus Compact's Parity Indicators Project Report:

*Parity targets are valid measures on which to base discussions of program scope and investment levels and are best viewed as indicators of **relative magnitude of need** among populations and issue areas.*

■ Caveats about Accuracy

CRP has been very careful in collecting, analyzing and presenting data from a variety of sources to prepare this report. Although CRP has judged its data sources to be reliable, it was not possible to authenticate all data. If careful readers of the report discover data errors or typographical errors, CRP welcomes this feedback and will incorporate corrections into future updates of the report.

■ Format of the Disparities Report

The Disparities Report begins with an overview of population data to provide a context for the individual topical sections. The overview provides data on the type and location of population growth, population and household characteristics, residential segregation patterns, ancestry, foreign born residents and languages spoken.

Following the population overview, the report includes a section for each of the following United Way critical need areas: Education,

Achieving parity may not represent success in cases where the status of the total county population is not desirable. United Way may choose a target that not only reduces disparities but improves the condition of all groups.

Each section of the report includes:

- *UW community objectives*
- *Data availability*
- *Data limitations*
- *Summary of findings: disparities and parity targets*
- *Data and analysis*

Employment, Health, Housing and Safety. Each of these sections is organized in the following way:

- **United Way community objectives**
- **Data availability**—Description of the data sources for the section and the availability of data for racial and ethnic subgroups from these sources.
- **Summary of findings: Disparities and Parity Targets**—This includes: 1) summary of the racial and ethnic disparities that were evident from the data; and 2) A quantified parity target for each disparity area. If the data do not permit the calculation of a parity target, or such a target is not relevant to the data, this is noted.
- **Data and analysis**—Narrative, tables, figures and maps that provide a picture of key data elements and disparities related to the Vision Council objectives. Because the Health Vision Council's objectives are narrowly focused, and the health policy area is very broad, this section includes data beyond those addressed by the objectives to provide a broader context for disparity discussions.

The report also includes appendices with a glossary of terms, data sources and additional detail on Census 2000 race, Hispanic origin and ancestry data availability.

2. Population Overview

This section of the Disparities Report provides an overview of the Franklin County population as a context for the disparities data in the other sections of the report. All data in this section are from the U.S. Census, with the exception of data on residential segregation, which are from the Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis.

Summary of Findings: Population Overview

- **Population growth:** While Franklin County continues to gain population, the population of older Columbus (area within the city's 1950 boundaries) continues to decline. Much of this loss can be attributed to the continuing out-migration of white households from older Columbus.
- **Racial and ethnic diversity:** Franklin County is becoming an increasingly diverse community. Since 1990, the growth rates of the black or African American, American Indian, Asian and Hispanic populations far surpass that of the white population.
- **Geographic residential patterns:** The black or African American population in the areas of Franklin County outside of Columbus grew by 68% between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 22% increase within the city of Columbus. Most of the increase in the Hispanic population has occurred outside of the older city of Columbus.
- **Residential segregation:** As the population of Franklin County has become more diverse, residential segregation has decreased. However, Franklin County remains a highly segregated community. The most segregated residential pattern is between blacks and whites, followed by blacks and Asians. The least segregated groups are whites and Hispanics, Hispanics and Asians, and whites and Asians.
- **Age and gender profile:** The population of Franklin County is aging, a trend that mirrors Ohio and the nation. There are differences in the age and gender profiles for racial and ethnic subgroups. The white population is the oldest group and Hispanics are the youngest. Blacks or African Americans have the highest percentage of females, and Hispanics have the highest percentage of males.
- **Household characteristics:** In Franklin County the number of persons per household continues to decrease, and household formation is occurring at a faster rate than population growth. The white population has the fewest persons per household, and Hispanics have the most. Blacks have the highest percentage of female headed families, and Asians have the highest percentage of married couple families.
- **First ancestry:** Nearly 20% of Franklin County residents who reported ancestry information in 2000 are of German ancestry and about 10% identified themselves as of American descent and of Irish descent. The only non-European ancestry identified in the top ten was Sub-Saharan African, which includes Somalis.
- **Foreign-born population and language spoken:** About 6% of the 2000 Franklin County population was foreign born, with 28,000 persons who came to the U.S. between 1995 and 2000. Nearly 90,000 Franklin County residents speak a language other than English at home. Of these, 17,400 speak English "not well" or "not at all," and 9,828 households are classified by Census 2000 as "linguistically isolated."

■ Patterns of Population Growth

According to Census 2000, there are 1,068,978 people living in Franklin County. Franklin County gained 107,541 residents, an increase of 11.2% since 1990 (Map 2-1). This increase is greater than any other Ohio county, and ranks 54th in numeric population increase among counties in the nation. Columbus is the largest city in Ohio and the 15th largest in the U.S. Of Ohio's largest cities, Columbus was the only city to gain population between 1990 and 2000.

All areas of Columbus have not shared in this population growth. The population of the older city (within the city's 1950 boundaries) continues to decline. From 1990 to 2000, older Columbus lost 23,603 people, while newer Columbus gained 102,163 (Table 2-1). In 1970, the older city had nearly twice the population of newer Columbus. However, as a result of additional annexation and development, the relative sizes of these areas is now reversed (Fig. 2-1).

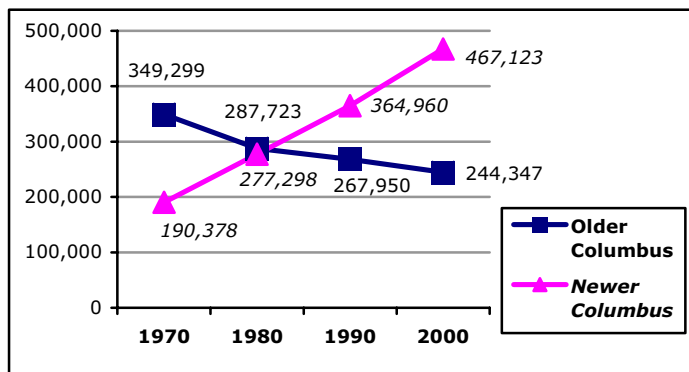
Columbus was the only large city in Ohio to gain population between 1990 and 2000. During this period, however, the population of older Columbus continued its thirty year decline.

Table 2-1
Franklin County and Columbus Population, 1990-2000

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent Change
Franklin County	961,437	1,068,978	11.2
Columbus	632,910	711,470	12.4
• Older City	267,950	244,347	-8.8
• Newer City	364,960	467,123	28.0

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

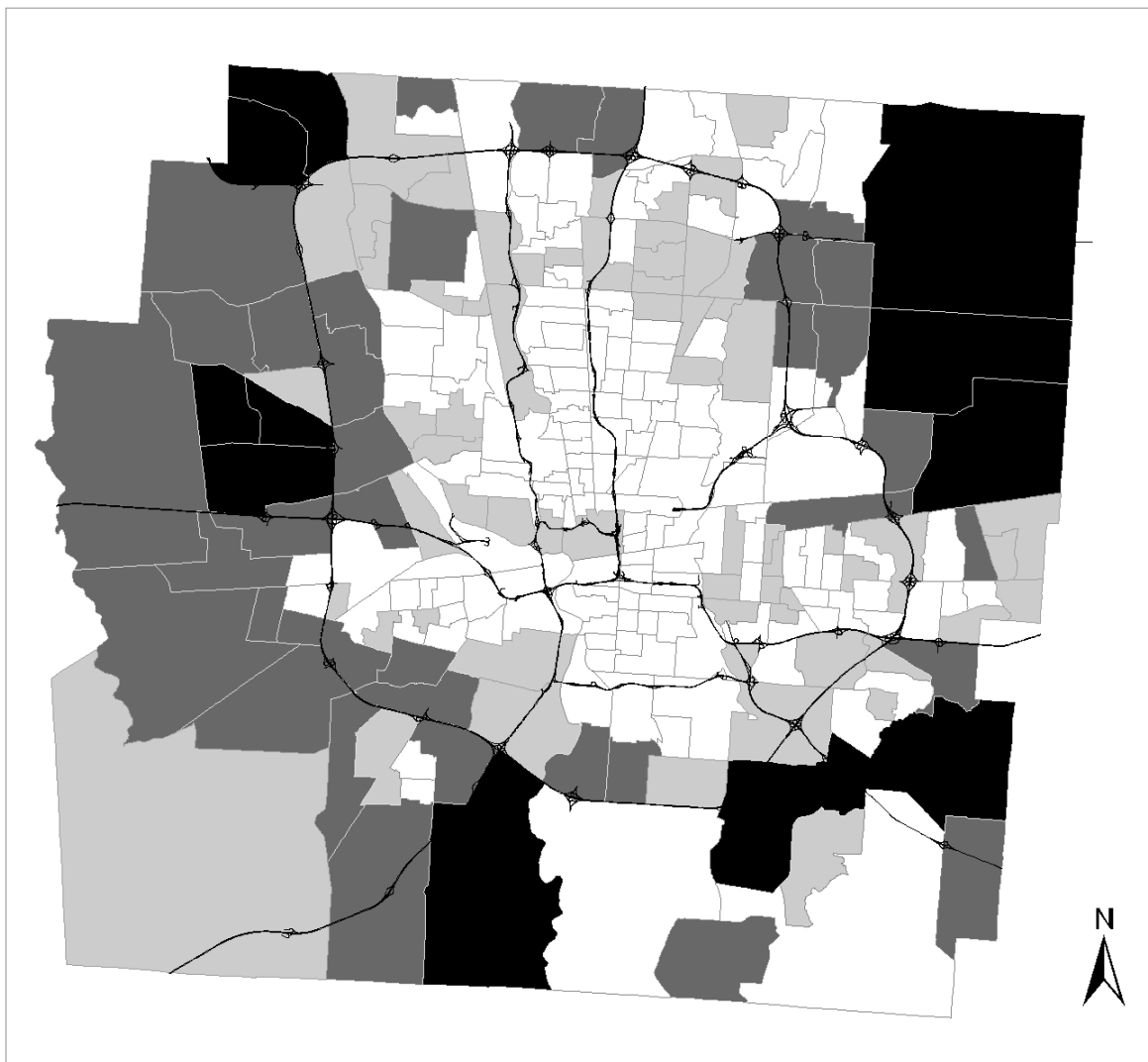
Figure 2-1
Population of Older and Newer Columbus, 1970-2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

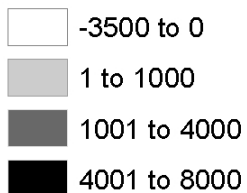
The movement of white population to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County has been the primary factor contributing to population loss in the older city. The black or African American population of older Columbus has remained about the same (approximately 80-85,000) since 1970 (Figure 2-2).

Map 2-1
Franklin County Population Change, 1990-2000



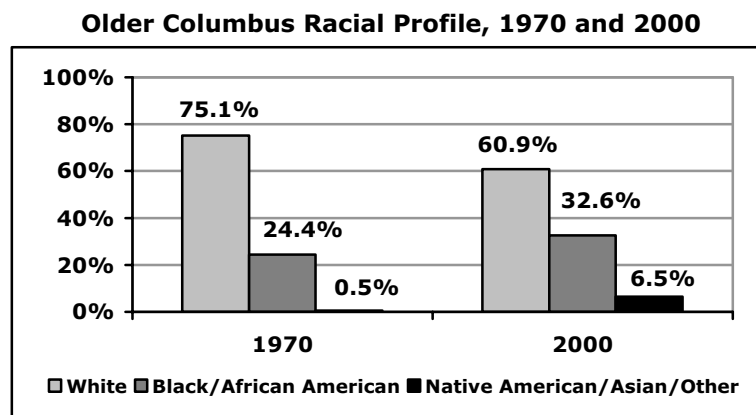
Source: U.S. Census Bureau
Compiled by Columbus Department of Technology

Population change 1990 - 2000



Note: The population for each census tract has been adjusted to reflect changes in tract boundaries between 1990 and 2000.

Figure 2-2



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

Much of the population loss in older Columbus can be attributed to the continuing out-migration of white households to newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County.

■ Racial and Ethnic Diversity

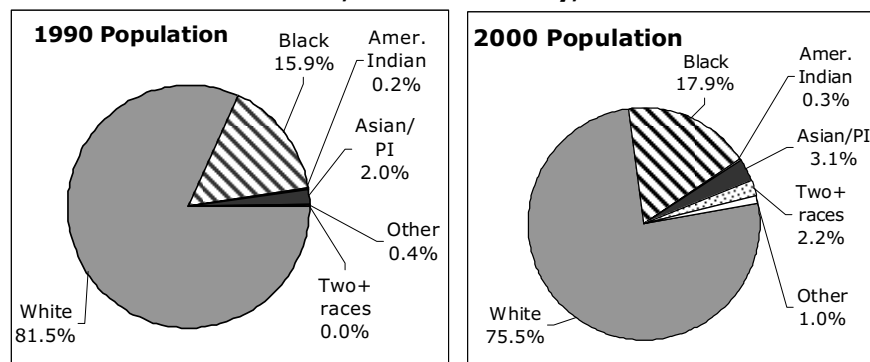
As is the case with the nation as a whole, Franklin County is becoming an increasingly diverse community. Between 1990 and 2000, the percentage of the population that is white dropped from 81.5% to 75.5%. Asians and persons of Hispanic origin are the fastest growing groups in Franklin County (Table 2-2 and Figure 2-3).

Table 2-2
Racial and Ethnic Population Composition
Franklin County, 1990-2000

	1990 Population	2000 Population	Percent Change 1990-2000	Percent of 2000 Population
• White	783,714	806,851	3.0	75.5
• Black or African American	152,840	191,196	25.1	17.9
• American Indian and Alaska Native	2,056	2,899	41.0	0.3
• Asian, Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	19,437	33,250	71.1	3.1
• Some other race	3,390	10,992	224.2	1.0
• Two or more races	NA	23,790	NA	2.2
Total Franklin County	961,437	1,068,978	11.2	100.0
• Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	9,236	24,279	162.9	2.3

Sources: Census 2000, Summary File 1; 1990 Census of Population and Housing, Summary Tape File 1

Figure 2-3
Racial Profile, Franklin County, 1990 and 2000



Sources: Census 2000, Summary File 1; 1990 Census, Summary Tape File 1

Franklin County is becoming an increasingly diverse community. The fastest growing populations are Asians and persons of Hispanic origin.

Within these major categories, Census 2000 collected more detailed information on the racial and ethnic groups of respondents. Table 2-3 provides a more in-depth profile of the racial and ethnic composition of the Franklin County population in 2000. A complete list of race and ethnicity classifications can be found in Appendix C.

Table 2-3
Detailed Racial and Ethnic Composition of Franklin County Population, 2000

	Number	Percent of 2000 Population
One Race		
White	806,851	75.5
Black or African American	191,196	17.9
American Indian and Alaska Native	2,899	0.3
Asian	32,784	3.1
• Asian Indian	8,582	0.8
• Chinese	7,426	0.7
• Filipino	1,689	0.2
• Japanese	3,223	0.3
• Korean	3,257	0.3
• Vietnamese	2,289	0.2
• Other Asian	6,318	0.6
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander	466	0.0
• Native Hawaiian	93	0.0
• Guamanian or Chamorro	89	0.0
• Samoan	138	0.0
• Other Pacific Islander	146	0.0
Some other race	10,992	1.0
Two or more races	23,790	2.2
Total	1,068,978	100.0
Hispanic or Latino (of any race)	24,279	2.3
• Mexican	12,005	1.1
• Puerto Rican	3,624	0.3
• Cuban	888	0.1
• Other Hispanic or Latino	7,762	0.7

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

■ Geographic Residential Patterns

Although Franklin County communities are becoming more diverse, there are distinct and different patterns in the residential locations of racial and ethnic groups. Maps 2-2, 2-3 and 2-4 show the distribution of black, Asian and Hispanic residents in Franklin County census tracts.

- **Black or African American:** The black or African American population remains highly concentrated in the east and south sides of Columbus. However, in the 1990's, this population moved further north and east in Franklin County. Although the numbers are still small, the black population has grown at a faster pace in most suburban communities than in Columbus. Between 1990 and 2000, the black population more than doubled in Dublin, Grove City, Hilliard, Reynoldsburg, Westerville and Whitehall.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander:** The Asian population is concentrated in northwest Franklin County, Upper Arlington and the university area. In Columbus, the largest numbers of Asian residents are found in the Far Northwest, West Olentangy, Near North/University, Northland and Far North area census tracts. The suburban communities of Dublin, Gahanna, Grove City and Hilliard each had an increase of over 180% in Asian residents from 1990-2000.
- **Hispanic or Latino:** Much of the growth in the Hispanic population has occurred near and outside of the I-270 outer belt in Franklin County, with high concentrations in southwest and northern Franklin County. In Columbus, Hispanic residents are concentrated in the Near North, University, Hilltop, Westland, Eastmoor, Northland, Far North, Far Northwest and Far East area census tracts. Dublin, Grove City, Hilliard and Whitehall each had over 200% increases in Hispanic residents from 1990-2000.

■ Residential Segregation

As the Franklin County population has become more diverse, residential segregation has decreased. Many new immigrants, including Hispanics, Asians and Somalis are locating in newer Columbus and suburban Franklin County. However, Franklin County remains a highly segregated community.

A dissimilarity index is used to measure, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts in a given metropolitan area. A high value indicates that the two groups tend to live in different tracts. A value of 60 or above is considered a very high level of residential segregation. It means that 60% of the members of one group would need to move to a different tract in order for the two groups to be equally distributed.

The black or African American population in the areas of Franklin County outside of Columbus grew by 68% between 1990 and 2000, compared with a 22% increase within the city of Columbus. Most of the increase in the Hispanic population has occurred outside of the older city of Columbus.

Black/White Segregation* Selected Metro Areas, 2000

- Detroit—84.7
- New York—81.8
- Chicago—80.8
- Cleveland—77.3
- Cincinnati—74.8
- Indianapolis—70.7
- Pittsburgh—67.3
- **Columbus—63.1**
- San Francisco—60.9
- Minneapolis—57.8
- Seattle—49.6
- Phoenix—43.7

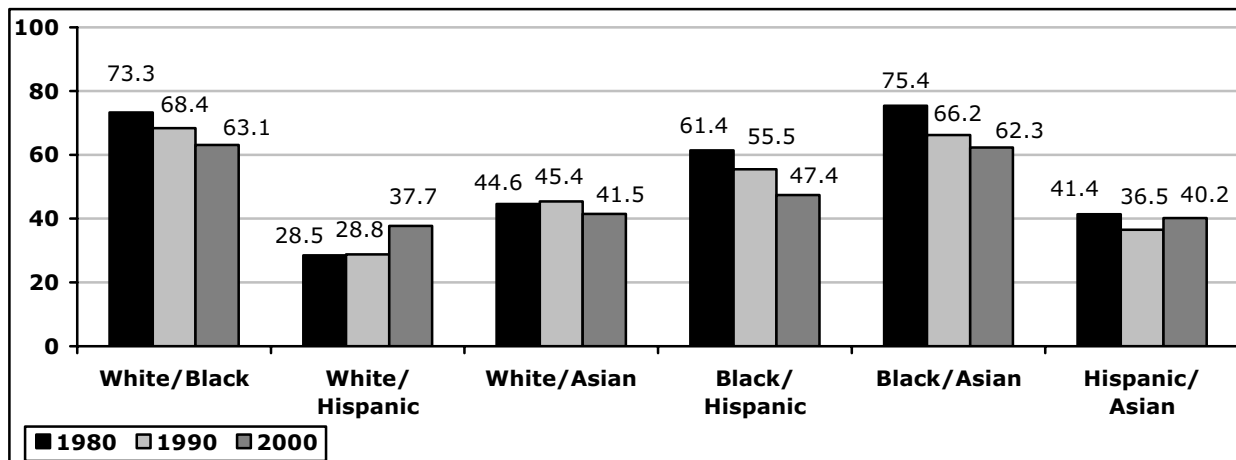
*Dissimilarity index, with 100 being most segregated

In the Columbus MSA, black/white segregation has decreased significantly since 1980 (Figure 2-4). In 1990 the black/white dissimilarity index for was 68.4%, but in 2000 it dropped to 63.1%. However, the most segregated residential pattern in the Columbus MSA remains that between whites and blacks, followed by blacks and Asians. The greatest decrease in segregation in the last ten years has been between blacks and Hispanics. Data show an increase in white/Hispanic and Hispanic/Asian segregation between 1990 and 2000; however, the degree of segregation between these groups is still fairly low.

National studies indicate that blacks and whites live in less segregated residential patterns than they did in 1990, but child segregation is increasing. This would indicate that households with children are moving from central cities into more segregated suburban areas. In the Columbus MSA, white/black segregation for persons under 18 increased from 65.3 in 1990 to 66.9 in 2000.

Although blacks and whites across the nation and in Columbus are living in less segregated residential patterns, child segregation is increasing.

Figure 2-4
Dissimilarity Values for Columbus MSA Racial Groups, 1980-2000 (1)

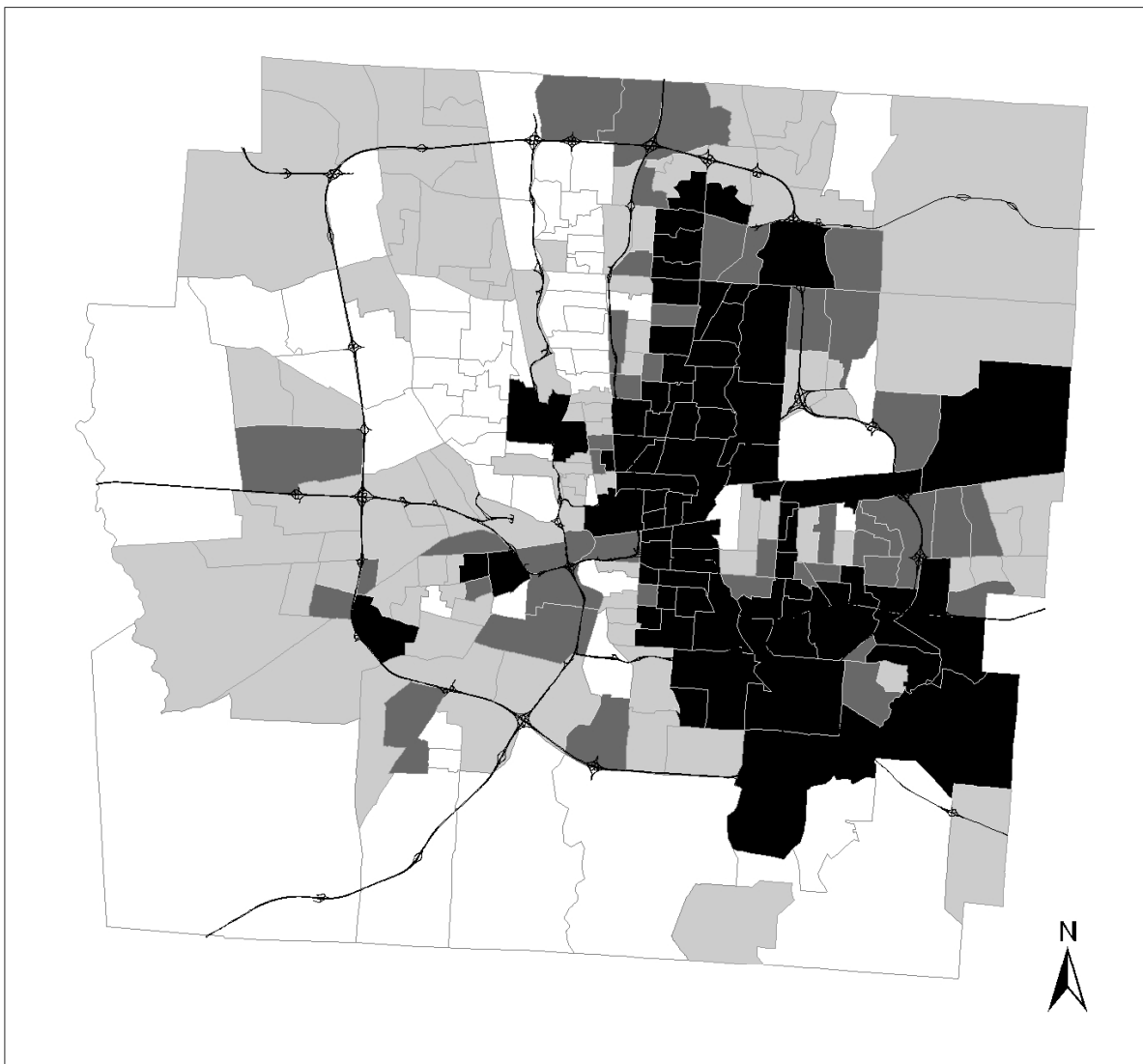


Source: Lewis Mumford Center for Comparative Urban and Regional Analysis

Columbus MSA includes Delaware, Fairfield, Franklin, Licking, Madison and Pickaway counties

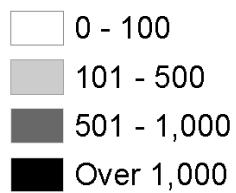
(1) The dissimilarity index measures, on a scale of 0 to 100, the degree to which two groups are evenly spread among census tracts, with 100 being the most segregated.

Map 2-2
Black or African American Population, Franklin County, 2000

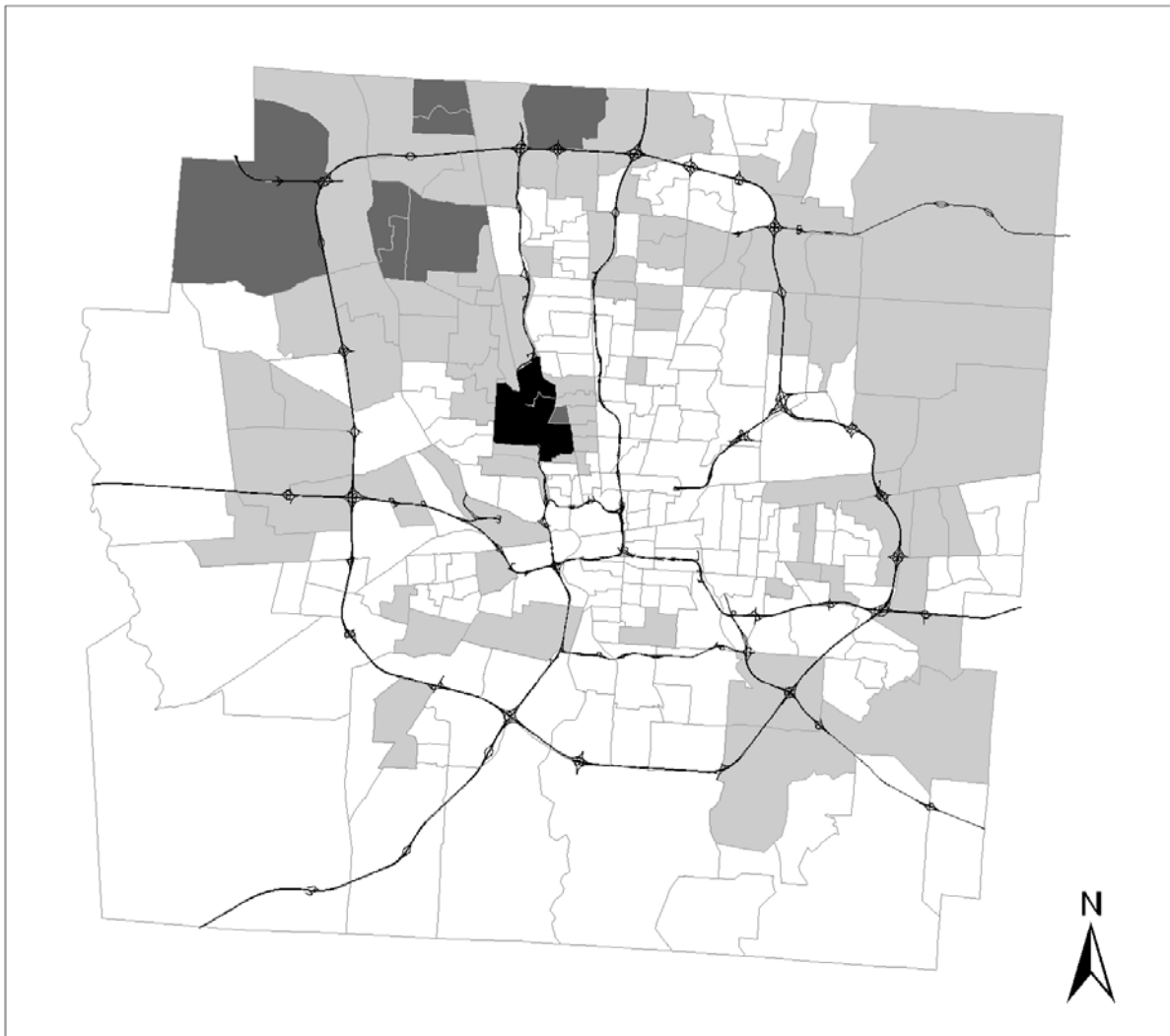


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Black or African American Persons per Census Tract



Map 2-3
Asian Population, Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Asian Persons per Census Tract

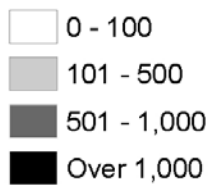


Map 2-4
Hispanic or Latino Population, Franklin County, 2000



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Hispanic or Latino Persons per Census Tract



■ Age and Gender Profile

The population in Franklin County is aging, a trend that mirrors Ohio and the nation. The median age increased to 32.5 years in 2000, compared to 30.8 years in 1990, and 28.2 years in 1980. Franklin County has 104,306 residents (9.8%) age 65 and over and 268,321 persons (25.1%) under age 18. There are more females (51.4%) than males in the Franklin County population.

There are differences, however, in the age and gender profiles for racial and ethnic subgroups in Franklin County (Table 2-4):

- **White:** The white population is older than the other groups, with the largest percentages of persons between ages 40 and 64, and greater than 10% of the population age 65 and older.
- **Black or African American:** The black or African American population has the largest percentage of children under age 18 and the greatest percentage of females compared to the other groups.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander:** The Asian population has the greatest percentage of young adults, with over 50% of the population in the 18-39 age group.
- **Hispanic or Latino:** The Hispanic population is younger than the other groups, with 82.4% of the population under age 39 and only 2.3% age 65 and older. Hispanics are also disproportionately male, with the greatest percentage of males compared to the other groups.

The white population of Franklin County is the oldest group, and Hispanics are the youngest. Blacks have the highest percentage of females, and Hispanics have the highest percentage of males.

Table 2-4
Age and Gender by Race/Ethnic Group, Franklin County, 2000

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian/NHPI	Hispanic or Latino
Total Population	806,851	191,196	2,899	33,250	24,279
• Under 18	22.6%	32.8%	26.5%	22.4%	31.1%
• 18-39	36.9%	34.9%	39.9%	51.5%	51.3%
• 40-64	29.5%	25.1%	28.1%	22.5%	15.3%
• 65+	10.9%	7.3%	5.5%	3.5%	2.3%
Median age (years)	34.2	29.0	30.0	28.8 (1)	24.6
Male	48.8%	46.7%	50.2%	50.6%	56.2%
Female	51.2%	53.3%	49.8%	49.4%	43.8%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 1

AN—American Indian or Alaskan Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

(1) Median age for Asian population only

■ Household Characteristics

There were 438,778 households in Franklin County in 2000, an increase of 15.9% since 1990. Because the number of persons per household continues to decrease, household formation is occurring at a faster rate than population growth. In 2000 the average number of persons per household in Franklin County was 2.39, compared to 2.47 in 1990.

There following are the household characteristics of Franklin County racial and ethnic subgroups (Table 2-5):

- **White:** The white population has the smallest average number of persons per household and one of the greatest percentages of persons living in non-family households.
- **Black or African American:** The black or African American population has the largest percentage of female headed families and the smallest percentage of married couple families.
- **Asian and Pacific Islander:** The Asian population has the greatest percentage of married couple families and the smallest percentage of female headed families.
- **Hispanic or Latino:** The Hispanic population has the largest average number of persons per household and the smallest percentage of persons living alone

The white population of Franklin County has the smallest number of persons per household, and Hispanics have the largest. Blacks have the highest percentage of female headed families, and Asians have the highest percentage of married couple families.

Table 2-5
Household Characteristics by Race/Ethnic Groups
Franklin County, 2000

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian/NHPI	Hispanic or Latino
Average persons per household	2.34	2.50	2.52	2.61 (1)	3.04
Total households	340,874	74,974	1,143	12,053	7,201
Family households	59.5%	62.3%	57.7%	63.2%	64.0%
• Married couple families	46.5%	27.1%	32.9%	52.7%	39.4%
• Female headed families	9.5%	29.6%	17.1%	6.1%	12.9%
Non-family households	40.5%	37.7%	42.3%	36.8%	36.0%
• Persons living alone	31.0%	31.6%	29.7%	26.4%	21.3%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 2

AN—Alaskan Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

(1) Average persons per household for Asian population only

■ Ancestry

Census 2000 collects data on ancestry from respondents' self-identification of heritage, ethnic origin, descent or close identification to an ethnic group. Table 2-6 shows the top ancestry groups identified as their first ancestry by Franklin County residents who reported this information. Appendix C includes additional census data on ancestry groups in Franklin County. Nearly 20% reported German ancestry; about 10% identify themselves as American descent or Irish descent. All other ancestry groups were each identified by fewer than 8% of the population.

Sub-Saharan African, which includes 3,074 persons who identified their ancestry as Somali, was the only non-European ancestry identified in the top ten. However, estimates of the Somali population in Franklin County by service providers and community organizations are much higher, ranging from 15,000-30,000 in 2003.

Sub-Saharan African, which includes 3,074 persons of Somali ancestry, was the only non-European ancestry identified in the top ten. Estimates by community organizations of the Franklin County Somali population range from 15,000-30,000.

Table 2-6
Top First Ancestry Groups, Franklin County, 2000

Ancestry	Number of Persons	Percent of Persons Reporting
• German	170,556	19.9
• American	86,301	10.1
• Irish	82,669	9.6
• English	67,793	7.9
• Italian	46,060	5.4
• Sub-Saharan African	17,231	2.0
• Polish	16,046	1.9
• Scottish	13,657	1.6
• French	13,376	1.6
• Scotch-Irish	12,612	1.5

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

■ Foreign-Born Population and Language Spoken

There were 64,487 foreign-born persons living in Franklin County in 2000, which was 6.0% of the total population. Of these, 28,000 came to the U.S. between 1995 and March 2000. Of the total foreign-born residents, 32.1% were white; 12.6% were black or African American; 38.8% were Asian, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander; and 14.6% were Hispanic.

Foreign born residents may face language barriers if they do not speak English. Data from the 2000 Census indicate that 9.0% of the Franklin County population age 5 and over (89,198 persons) speak a language other than English at home and 17,409 speak English "not well" or "not at all" (Table 2-7). Of this group, 41.5% speak Spanish at home;

17.8% speak other Indo-European languages; 27.2% speak Asian or Pacific Islander languages; and 14.5% speak other languages.

In addition to language spoken at home, Census 2000 provides data on “linguistic isolation.” A linguistically isolated household is one where all members 14 years old and older speak a language other than English and also speak English less than “very well.” In 2000, 2.2% of Franklin County households (9,828 households) were linguistically isolated. Of those, 25.4% speak Spanish; 23.0% speak an Indo-European language; 35.9% speak an Asian or Pacific Islander language; and 15.7% speak another language.

Nearly 90,000 Franklin County residents speak a language other than English at home. Census 2000 classifies 2.2% of Franklin County households as “linguistically isolated.”

Table 2-7
Language Spoken at Home by Ability to Speak English
Franklin County, 2000

	Number of Persons
Total persons age 5 and over	992,062
Speak only English	902,864
Speak Spanish	26,747
• Speak English very well/well	19,691
• Speak English not well/not at all	7,056
Speak other Indo-European languages	27,177
• Speak English very well/well	24,076
• Speak English not well/not at all	3,101
Speak Asian and Pacific Island languages	22,765
• Speak English very well/well	18,037
• Speak English not well/not at all	4,728
Speak other languages	12,509
• Speak English very well/well	9,985
• Speak English not well/not at all	2,524

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

3. Employment

United Way Community Objective

Increase the number of women and African American men with incomes less than 200% of poverty who obtain and maintain employment earning wages necessary for self-sufficiency.

■ Data Availability

- **Income, poverty, labor force participation, unemployment, sustainable income**—Data are from the 2000 Census SF3 social, economic and housing characteristics sample count (about 1 in 6 households), which includes breakdowns for major race and Hispanic or Latino groups.
- **Public assistance**—Data are from Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services 2003 service statistics and the 1994 Franklin County Department of Human Services Annual Report. These data are broken down by standard census racial classifications.
- **Minority-owned businesses**—Data are from the U.S. Census 1997 Survey of Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses, which provides data for the major census race classifications and for Hispanic origin.

■ Employment Data Limitations

- **Lack of timely labor force data by race**—The Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Labor Market Information, collects extensive data, some of which are updated monthly, on the labor force, employment, occupations and industries in Ohio counties; however, these data are not available by race.

Summary of Findings: Employment

Disparities	Parity Target
Median household income —Black or African American households have median incomes from 20-30 percentage points below the county median, while white and Asian households have incomes above the county figure.	To reach parity with the \$42,734 median income of all Franklin County households, the following amounts must be added to median household incomes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—\$13,142 • American Indians—\$12,909 • Hispanics or Latinos—\$8,572
Poverty rates —Whites have significantly lower poverty rates than other groups, while blacks or African Americans and American Indians have overall poverty rates that are twice the figure for Franklin County. Blacks and African Americans also have very high child poverty rates.	To reach parity with the Franklin County poverty rate of 11.7%, the number of people living in poverty needs to be decreased by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—20,839 • American Indians—385 • Asians—1,390 • Hispanics or Latinos—1,725

Disparities	Parity Target
<p>Sustainable income—Over 40% of black or African American and American Indian households have incomes below 200% of the poverty level. The percent of white households with incomes below 200% of the poverty level is significantly lower than for all other race categories.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 26.8% of Franklin County households below 200% of the poverty level, the number of households at this level would need to be decreased by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—11,584 • American Indians—256 • Asians—663 • Hispanics or Latinos—367
<p>Public assistance—The percentage of public assistance recipients that are black has increased significantly since welfare reform was implemented in 1997. Blacks now represent two out of every three public assistance recipients in Franklin County.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 17.9% of the Franklin County population that is black or African American, the number of households receiving public assistance needs to be decreased by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—12,119
<p>Unemployment—Unemployment rates for black or African American males and American Indian males are three to four times that of other males. The unemployment rate for black or African American females and American Indian females are also several percentage points higher than that of other groups.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County male unemployment rate of 4.3%, the following numbers of males would need to become employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—2,324 • American Indians—71 • Hispanics or Latinos—37 <p>To reach parity with the Franklin County female unemployment rate of 4.1%, the following numbers of females would need to become employed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—1,846 • American Indians—20 • Asians—68 • Hispanics or Latinos—104
<p>Minority-owned businesses—Although non-whites represent 20% of the Columbus MSA population (not including persons of Hispanic origin), only 1.6% of the total sales for firms in the MSA were from minority-owned businesses.</p>	<p><i>Additional research is needed to develop a parity target.</i></p>

■ Median Household Income

The median household income in Franklin County in 1999 was \$42,734; however, this figure varies significantly based on the race of the householder (Table 3-1). Black or African American and American Indian and Hispanic households have median incomes from 20-30 percentage points below the county median, while white and Asian households have incomes above the county figure.

Table 3-1
Median Household Income by Race, Franklin County, 1999

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	Median HH Income, 1999	% Higher/Lower than Franklin County
• White	\$46,917	+9.8
• Black or African American	\$29,592	-30.8
• American Indian/AN	\$29,825	-30.2
• Asian	\$44,470	+4.1
• Hispanic or Latino	\$34,162	-20.1
All Franklin County Households	\$42,734	--

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaska Native

■ The Geography of Income

Maps 3-1 through 3-5 provide data on the geography of income in Franklin County and differences by race and ethnicity. White households, black or African American households and Asian households generally show a radial pattern of household income, moving from the lowest income households in the older city of Columbus to the highest income households in the suburban areas of Columbus and Franklin County. Hispanic and Latino households show a more mixed geographic pattern, with the highest and lowest income tracts interspersed among one another. All non-white groups have more census tracts in the lowest income category than do whites.

Map 3-5 shows the complexity and interrelatedness of race and income when analyzing disparities. As expected, in Franklin County there are 166 census tracts where white household income is greater than the household income of black or African American households. However, there are also 95 tracts with a higher black or African American household income. National research that examined income and wealth disparities between black and white households has found that a black/white disparity exists for lower income groups, but at higher incomes, the disparity is reduced or even reversed. It appears that this may be the case in many Franklin County census tracts.¹

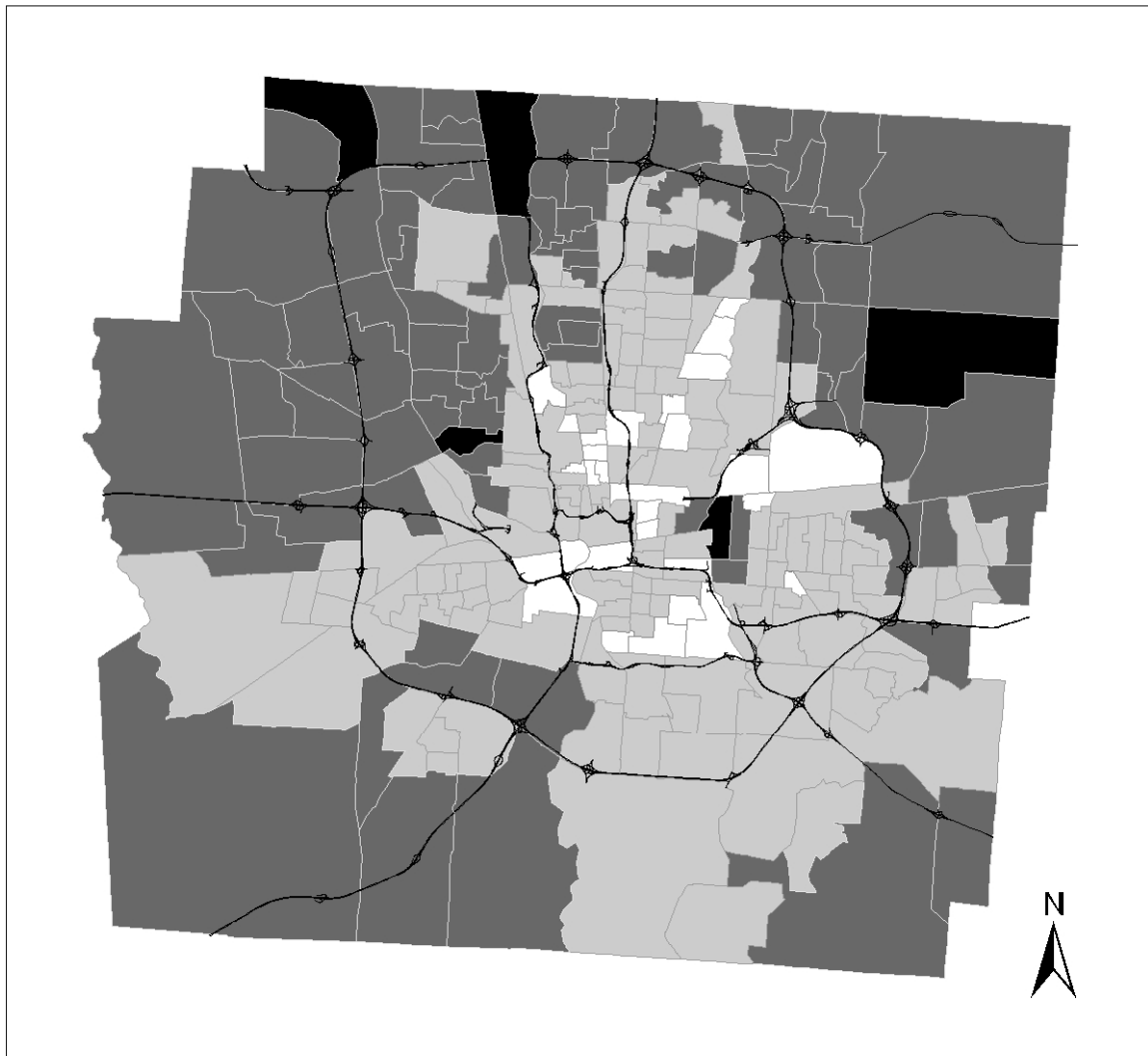
¹ Straight, Ronald L: Survey of Consumer Finances: Asset Accumulation Differences by Race. *The Review of Black Political Economy* 29:2 (Fall 2001)

Black or African American, American Indian and Hispanic households have median incomes from 20-30 percentage points below the county median.

When asked to rate the economic opportunities available to people like them in central Ohio, 38.2% of black respondents said "good or excellent," compared to 69.3% of white respondents.

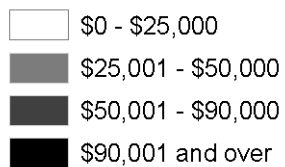
--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

Map 3-1
**White Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**

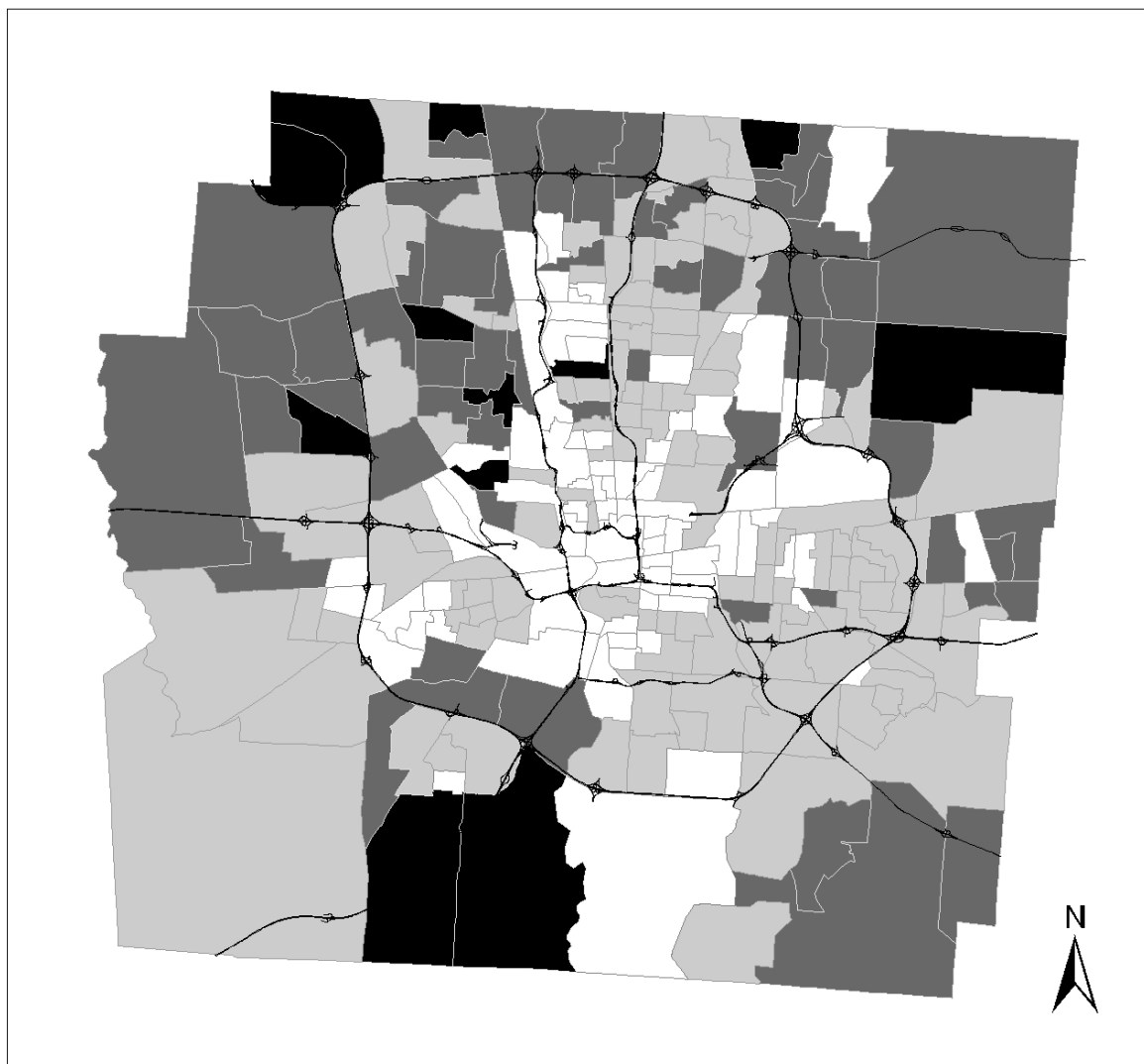


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

White Median Household Income

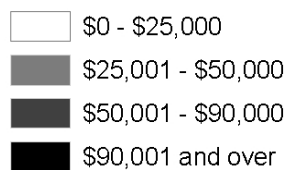


Map 3-2
**Black or African American Householder
Median Household Income by Census Tract
Franklin County, 1999**

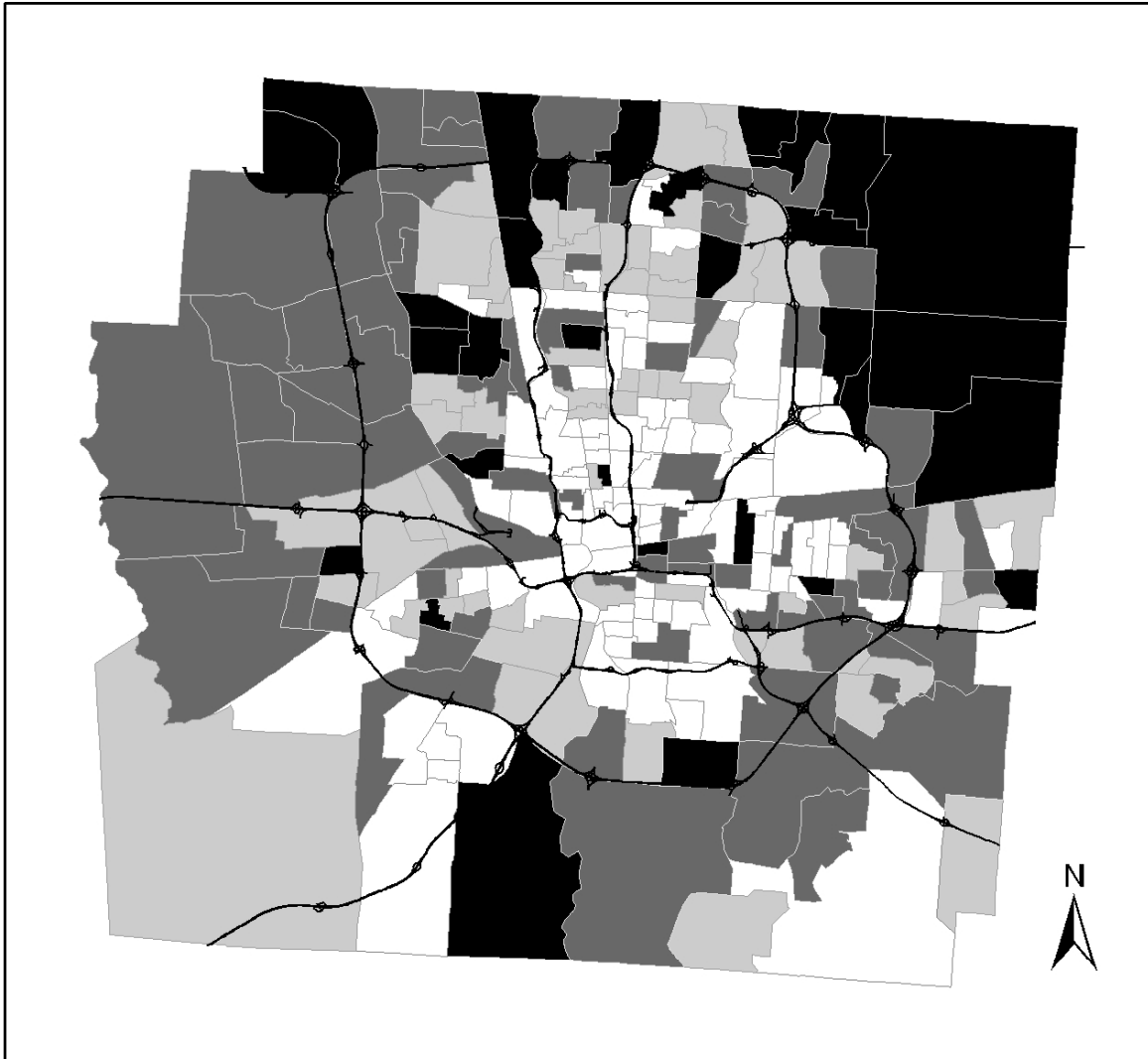


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Black Median Household Income

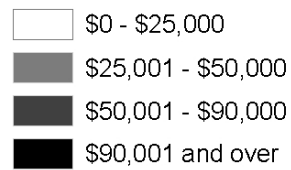


Map 3-3
**Asian Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**

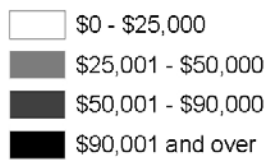


Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Asian/NHPI Median Household Income



Map 3-4

**Hispanic or Latino Householder Median Household Income
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999***Source: U.S. Census Bureau***Hispanic Median Household Income**

Map 3-5
**Black/White Median Household Income Disparity
by Census Tract, Franklin County, 1999**



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Median Household Income Disparity (Ratio Black : White)

- White Income Much Higher (Ratio = 0 - 0.5)
- White Income Higher (Ratio = 0.5 - 1.0)
- Black Income Higher (Ratio = 1.0 - 1.5)
- Black Income Much Higher (Ratio = 1.5 - 2.5)

■ Poverty Rate

In 1999, 11.7% of all Franklin County residents were living in poverty (Table 3-2). Whites in all categories have significantly lower poverty rates than other groups, while blacks or African Americans and American Indians have overall poverty rates that are twice the figure for Franklin County. Blacks or African Americans also have a very high child poverty rate.

Poverty rates for female headed households with children are typically very high, and for Franklin County the figure is 30%. Black or African American, Asian and American Indian female headed households all have poverty rates of over 40%.

Whites have significantly lower poverty rates, while blacks or African Americans and American Indians have rates that are twice the county figure.

Table 3-2
Percent Persons Living in Poverty, Franklin County, 1999

Race/Ethnicity	All Persons	Persons Age 65+	Persons Under Age 18	Female-Headed Households with Children
• White	8.3	7.0	8.2	25.2
• Black or African American	23.0	17.4	31.5	42.5
• American Indian/AN	22.7	22.5	18.3	64.3
• Asian	15.8	12.6	13.7	42.8
• Hispanic or Latino	19.0	22.0	19.0	28.5
Franklin County Total	11.7	8.6	14.6	30.3

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3
AN—Alaska Native

■ Sustainable Income

A 2001 report by the Economic Policy Institute, *Hardships in America: The Real Stories of Working Families*, found that that families require incomes of about twice (200%) of the poverty level to have a safe and decent standard of living and to avoid serious hardships with regard to food, health care and housing.

The weighted average poverty threshold in 1999 was \$13,290 for a family of three (approximately the average household size in Franklin County). That means that a family of three making \$26,580 or less is living at under 200% of the poverty level. CRP estimates that 117,615 Franklin County households have incomes under 200% of the poverty level (Table 3-3). The percent of white households in this group is significantly lower than all other race categories. Black or African American and American Indian households have the highest percentages in this group.

Research has found that a minimum income of 200% of poverty is required to avoid serious hardships with regard to food, health care and housing.

Table 3-3
Estimated Number and Percent of Households Living
below 200% of Poverty Level, Franklin County 1999

Race/Ethnicity of Householder	Number	Percent
• White	77,431	22.7
• Black or African American	31,491	42.4
• American Indian/AN	640	44.7
• Asian/NH/PI	3,891	32.3
• Hispanic or Latino	2,296	31.9
Total Franklin County	117,615	26.8

Sources: Census 2000, Summary File 3; estimates by Community Research Partners

AN-American Indian or Alaska Native

NH/PI-Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Numbers include all households with annual income between 0 and \$25,000.

■ Public Assistance

The racial profile of families receiving public assistance has changed significantly since the implementation of welfare reform in 1997 (Table 3-4). In both 1994 and 2003 the majority of public assistance recipients are black, with a fairly small percentage of recipients from other non-white racial groups. However, the percent of recipients who are black has increased significantly in recent years, representing nearly two out of every three recipients in 2003, compared with about half in 1994.

The percent of public assistance recipients who are black has increased significantly since 1994, and now represent two out of three recipients.

Table 3-4
Profile of Public Assistance Recipients, Franklin County, 1994 and 2003 (1)

Race/Ethnicity of Recipient	ADC 1994		OWF/TANF 2003	
	Number of Recipients	Percent of Total	Number of Recipients	Percent of Total
• White	29,080	43.5	7,993	31.1
• Black	35,348	52.9	16,712	65.1
• Asian/Pacific Islander	883	1.3	240	0.9
• American Indian/Native American	52	0.1	19	0.1
• Hispanic origin	396	0.6	NA	NA
• Other	1,031	1.5	714	2.8
Total Recipients	66,790	100.0	25,678	100.0

Sources: Franklin County Department of Human Services, 1994 Annual Report; Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services, February 2003

(1) ADC—Aid to Dependent Children; OWF/TANF—Ohio Works First/Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

■ Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

The labor force participation rate is the percent of all persons who are either employed or unemployed and looking for work. The labor force participation rate for Franklin County was 70.6% in 2000. Typically females have somewhat lower labor force participation rates, because of time out of the workforce for child rearing.

In Franklin County, black or African American males have a labor force participation rate from six to ten percentage points below that of males in other racial and ethnic groups (Table 3-5). However, the labor force participation rate for African American females is comparable to that of whites and Hispanics and above that of Asians and American Indians.

There are significant differences in unemployment rates among racial and ethnic groups in Franklin County. Unemployment rates for black or African American males and American Indian males are three to four times that of other males. The unemployment rate for black or African American females and American Indian females are also several percentage points higher than that of other groups.

Unemployment rates for black or African American males and American Indian males are three to four times that of males in other groups in Franklin County.

Table 3-5
Labor Force Participation and Unemployment Rates
for Persons Age 16 Years and Over
by Race and Gender, Franklin County, 2000

	White	Black or African American	American Indian/AN	Asian/ NHPI	Hispanic or Latino	Total Franklin County
Males						
% in labor force	78.4	69.9	77.1	75.5	80.5	77.1
• % unemployed	3.3	9.9	11.2	2.7	4.7	4.3
% not in labor force	21.6	30.1	22.9	24.5	19.5	22.9
Females						
% in labor force	65.3	63.9	58.3	59.2	64.2	64.8
• % unemployed	3.1	8.1	6.6	5.0	6.4	4.1
% not in labor force	34.7	36.1	41.7	40.8	35.8	35.2

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaska Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

■ Minority-Owned Businesses

The 1997 Economic Census from the U.S. Census Bureau collected data on minority-owned businesses in the U.S. by metropolitan statistical area (MSA). In the Columbus MSA, the total number of firms in 1997 was 117,596. Of these, 7.2% (8,451) were minority-owned businesses. Of the minority-owned businesses, 58.6% were owned by blacks, 24.4% by Asians, 9.9% by Hispanics and 7.9% by American Indians.

Although non-whites represent about 20% of the Columbus MSA population (not including persons of Hispanic origin), only 1.6% of the total sales for firms in the MSA were from minority-owned businesses. Of those with paid employees, minority-owned businesses employ 1.7% of the total employees in the MSA and represent 1.4% of the total payroll of those firms.

The 1997 Economic Census provides the following profile of minority-owned businesses in the Columbus MSA (Table 3-6):

Table 3-6
Profile of Minority-Owned Businesses
Columbus MSA, 1997

Industry	Black-Owned	Asian-Owned	American Indian/AN-Owned	Hispanic-Owned
Service industries	2,919	994	100	266
Transportation, utilities and communications	468	36	41	48
Retail and wholesale trade	404	544	120	126
Construction	312	52	97	120
FIRE (1)	291	98	42	40
Manufacturing	43	66	10	16
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & mining	42	29	9	19
Other industries	476	242	250	203
Total Columbus MSA	4,955	2,061	669	838

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 1997 Surveys of Minority- and Women-Owned Businesses

(1) FIRE: Finance, insurance and real estate industries

Although 7.2% of Columbus MSA businesses were minority-owned in 1997, they accounted for only 1.6% of the total sales for firms in the MSA in 1997.

4. Education

United Way Community Objectives

- *Increase, within three to five years, the percentage of children in Franklin County who enter kindergarten physically, developmentally and socially ready to succeed in school.*
- *Increase, within three to five years, the percentage of youth in Franklin County who graduate from high school with the knowledge and skills necessary to be productive adults and contributing members of the community.*

■ Data Availability

- **Educational attainment and pre-school enrollment**—Data are from Census 2000 SF3 social, economic and housing characteristics sample count (about 1 in 6 households), which includes breakdowns for major race categories and Hispanic or Latino groups.
- **High school graduation rate, proficiency test passage rates, and discipline rate**—Data are from the Ohio Department of Education Interactive Website and is submitted annually to ODE from each school district in Ohio in accordance with state reporting requirements. Data can be aggregated by school district and school building. Data are available for the major census race categories, but data are not available if the number of students in a group is too small.

■ Education Data Limitations

- **Lack of data on child care and pre-school participation**—There is no centralized or consistent source of data on enrollment in child care or pre-school programs. Gathering this data would require original data collection through survey research. It is not known if individual programs keep records on the race of children served.
- **Each of the school districts has a unique profile**—There are 16 public school districts in Franklin County, each with different racial profiles and individual student recordkeeping systems. This makes analysis of disparities and calculation of parity targets complex. The vision council may wish to do further analysis on selected school districts.

Summary of Findings: Education

Disparities	Parity Target
<p>Educational attainment—The percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree or better is 25-45 percentage points higher for Asians than for all other groups, and the rate for whites is about 20 percentage points higher than for blacks or African Americans and American Indians. The percentage of blacks or African Americans, American Indians and Hispanics without a high school diploma is 10-20 percentage points higher than for whites and Asians.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 31.9% of the Franklin County adult population with a bachelor's degree or better, the following number of adults must obtain a bachelor's degree:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black or African Americans—18,002 • American Indians—345 • Hispanics—1,295 <p>To reach parity with the 14.3% of the Franklin County adult population without a high school diploma, the number of adults without a high school diploma must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—8,037 • American Indians—270 • Hispanics—2,303
<p>Pre-school enrollment—Blacks or African Americans and Asians have the highest percentage of children age 3 and 4 enrolled in pre-school, while American Indians and Hispanics have the lowest enrollment rates.</p>	<p><i>Parity target not applicable.</i></p>
<p>High school graduation rate—The graduation rate for black students is higher than the rate for white students in the Columbus, Hamilton Local and Reynoldsburg districts, but lower than for white students in the other Franklin County districts. Asian students have the highest graduation rate in 8 districts.</p>	<p><i>Further research is required to develop a parity target.</i></p>
<p>Achievement gap—Passage rates for the state proficiency tests show large gaps between black students and white students. With only a few exceptions, white students in Franklin County districts have a higher passage rate on the 4th grade, 6th grade and 9th grade tests than do black students. In many districts the gap in passage rates exceeds 20-30 percentage points. The passage rates for Asian and Hispanic students vary greatly by school district.</p>	<p><i>Further research is required to develop a parity target.</i></p>

Disparities	Parity Target
School discipline rate —In eleven Franklin County school districts, black students had the highest rate of expulsions and out-of-school suspensions, and in ten districts Asians had the lowest rate. In a number of districts, the rate for black students was four to six times that of Asian students. The rates for Hispanic and white students varied, but were typically somewhere between those of blacks and Asians.	<i>Further research is required to develop a parity target.</i>

■ Educational Attainment

According to Census 2000, 31.9% of persons 25 years old and over in Franklin County had attained a bachelor's degree or better. The level of educational attainment of Asian adults was significantly above the county figure, with nearly 60% attaining a college degree. The percent of black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, and Hispanic adults who have less than a high school diploma are above the county figure of 14.3%. Black adults were more likely to have some college education, but no bachelor's degree, than were other racial groups in Franklin County.

Asians have the highest percentage of college graduates, while Hispanics have the highest percentage of persons without a high school diploma.

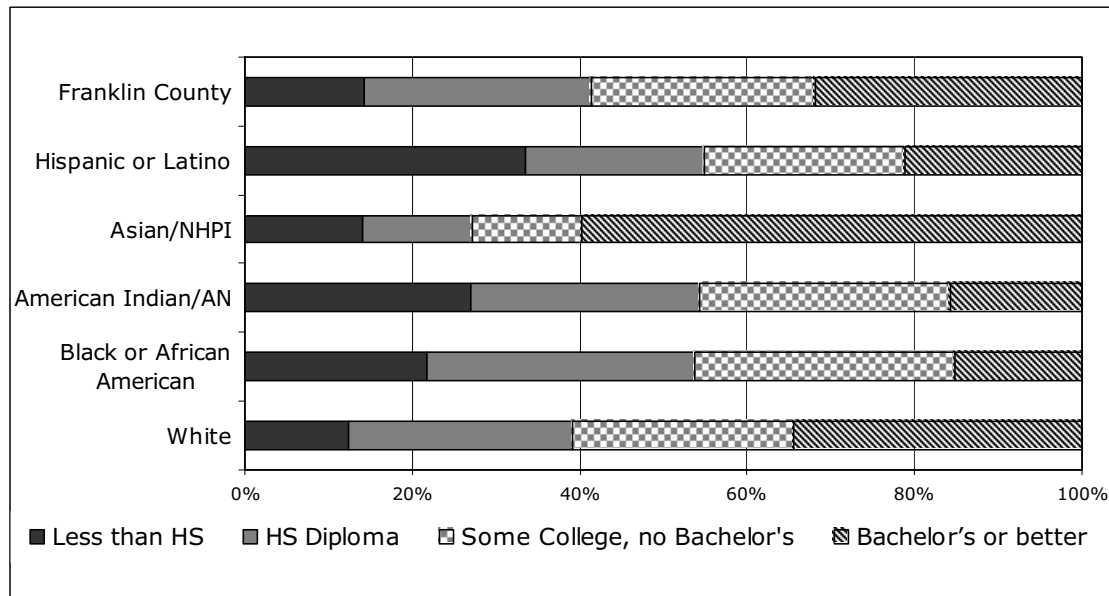
Table 4-1
Educational Attainment by Race
Percent of Persons Age 25 and Over, Franklin County, 2000

Race/Ethnicity	Less than High School	High School Diploma only	Some College, no Bachelor's	Bachelor's or better
• White	12.3	26.8	26.4	34.5
• Black or African American	21.8	31.9	31.2	15.1
• American Indian/AN	27.0	27.4	29.9	15.7
• Asian/NHPI	14.1	13.0	13.1	59.8
• Hispanic or Latino	33.5	21.4	24.0	21.1
Franklin County total	14.3	27.1	26.8	31.9

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaska Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

Figure 4-1
Educational Attainment by Race, Percent of Persons Age 25 and Over
Franklin County, 2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaska Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander

■ Pre-School Enrollment

Participation in pre-school is considered an important step in preparing a child for kindergarten and elementary school. Because local data on pre-school enrollment are not readily available, CRP used 2000 census data to calculate the number of persons age 3 and older enrolled in nursery school/pre-school as a percent of the population ages 3 and 4. These data indicate that 67.9% of the Franklin County population age 3 and 4 was enrolled in a pre-school or nursery school. Black and Asian children were the most likely to be enrolled, while Hispanic and American Indian children were the least likely.

Table 4-2
Persons Age 3 and Over Enrolled in Nursery School/Pre-School
Franklin County, 2000

	Persons Enrolled	Percent of all Persons Ages Three & Four (2)
• White	13,788	67.9
• Black or African American	4,682	69.7
• American Indian/AN	30	47.6
• Asians/NHPI	620	68.2
• Hispanic or Latino	559	60.9
Franklin County Total (1)	20,382	67.9

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

NHPI—Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander; AN—Alaska Native

(1) Franklin County total includes persons of “two or more races” or “some other race”

(2) It is possible that children age 5 are also enrolled in pre-school. If this is the case, the enrollment percentages would be lower.

■ High School Graduation Rate

Graduation rates are reported to the Ohio Department of Education for all school districts in Ohio. The data are reported by race for each district, provided the number of students in a racial group is sufficient for reporting. The following are observations related to race and high school graduation for the 16 public school districts in Franklin County for the 2001-2002 school year (Table 4-3):

- **White:** The graduation rate for white students is higher than for African American students in nine Franklin County school districts. The graduation rate for white students is lower than for Asian students in six of the districts.
- **African American:** The graduation rate for African American students is higher than the white graduation rate in the Columbus, Hamilton Local and Reynoldsburg districts, but lower than the rate for white students in nine districts. Four districts do not have enough African American students to calculate a graduation rate.

There is no centralized source of data on the racial profile of Franklin County children enrolled in pre-school.

The graduation rate for African American students is higher than the rate for white students in the Columbus, Hamilton Local and Reynoldsburg districts, but lower than for white students in the other Franklin County districts. Asian students have the highest graduation rate in eight Franklin County school districts.

- **Asian:** In eight Franklin County districts, Asian students have a higher graduation rate than the district average, while in three districts the graduation rate is lower. Five districts do not have a large enough Asian population to calculate a graduation rate.
- **Hispanic:** There are three school districts with a large enough population of Hispanic students to calculate a graduation rate. In the South-Western and Dublin districts the graduation rate is below the school district rate, while in the Columbus Public Schools, the Hispanic graduation rate is above the district rate.

Table 4-3

**High School Graduation Rate
Franklin County Public School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year**

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	97.1	90.9	NC	NC	96.8
Canal Winchester	95.2	NC	NC	NC	94.9
Columbus	51.4	58.6	72.2	62.9	56.0
Dublin	94.6	82.6	95.2	84.6	94.2
Gahanna-Jefferson	89.0	87.8	90.0	NC	88.2
Grandview Heights	89.7	NC	NC	NC	90.1
Groveport-Madison	78.0	75.9	91.7	NC	78.4
Hamilton Local	85.1	100.0	NC	NC	87.0
Hilliard	91.3	82.6	97.3	NC	90.8
Plain Local	97.0	NC	NC	NC	96.4
Reynoldsburg	90.7	96.9	83.3	NC	91.2
South-Western	76.6	63.3	66.7	58.3	75.3
Upper Arlington	98.0	NC	94.7	NC	97.9
Westerville	93.1	88.2	100.0	NC	92.7
Whitehall	93.2	83.3	NC	NC	91.0
Worthington	93.2	88.2	98.5	NC	93.4

Source: Ohio Department of Education NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

■ The Achievement Gap

Research by the Ohio Department of Education and in the Franklin County Educational Council report *Breaking New Ground: How One Community is Getting Serious About Closing Its Achievement Gaps* (March 2003) found "...wide and persistent differences in student achievement when data are disaggregated based on race/ethnicity..." The gap between black and white students in passage rates on state proficiency tests was found to be quite wide, and was evident in both urban and suburban districts. The gap was greatest for the fourth and sixth grade tests, and decreased somewhat in high school.

There are wide and persistent differences in student achievement when data are disaggregated based on race/ethnicity.

Data for Franklin County school districts reveal this same pattern. The following are observations related to race and: 1) fourth grade mathematics and reading tests (Tables 4-4 and 4-5); 2) sixth grade mathematics and reading tests (Tables 4-6 and 4-7); and 3) tenth graders passing all portions of the ninth grade tests (Table 4-8):

- **Black and white students:** The percent of students at or above proficient level on fourth and sixth grade reading and mathematics tests is lower for African American students than for white students in all Franklin County districts. In many districts the gap in passage rates exceeds 20-30 percentage points. At the high school level, in 14 of 16 districts, African American tenth graders have lower passage rates for all parts of the ninth grade proficiency tests than do white students.
- **Asian and Hispanic students:** The passage rates for Asian and Hispanic students vary greatly, depending on the school district. In some districts Asian students have high passage rates, while in others they are lower when compared to other racial groups. Hispanic students tend to have lower passage rates than Asian and white students, although this is not always the case. Some of this variability can be attributed to the very small numbers of students in these racial groups in many Franklin County school districts.

When asked about admitting some black students to college who otherwise do not meet the usual academic standard, 48.1% of black respondents said they were for it, compared with 34.2% of white respondents.

--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

Table 4-4
4th Grade Mathematics Proficiency Tests Results
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level

	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	90.2	40.0	NC	NC	85.8
Canal Winchester Local	70.4	61.1	NC	NA	68.7
Columbus City	55.1	30.4	56.1	43.0	39.7
Dublin City	80.7	40.0	91.2	NC	80.0
Gahanna-Jefferson City	81.2	51.9	80.0	NC	77.7
Grandview Heights City	87.2	NC	NC	NC	86.1
Groveport Madison Local	63.2	33.0	NC	NC	56.9
Hamilton Local	52.6	26.9	NC	NC	49.3
Hilliard City	80.5	50.0	81.3	37.5	78.0
Plain Local	86.2	NC	92.3	NC	86.7
Reynoldsburg City	90.3	68.3	NC	NC	85.3
South-Western City	62.3	31.2	45.5	47.1	58.3
Upper Arlington City	86.4	NC	88.9	NC	86.7
Westerville City	83.9	51.1	87.5	58.3	78.4
Whitehall City	51.5	24.4	NC	NC	46.4
Worthington City	84.6	63.8	94.9	NC	83.3

Source: Ohio Department of Education

NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

Table 4-5
4th Grade Reading Proficiency Tests Results
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level

	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	88.4	NC	NC	NC	82.6
Canal Winchester Local	77.6	57.9	NC	NA	75.8
Columbus City	57.3	37.7	63.7	47.7	45.1
Dublin City	86.8	64.0	78.1	NC	84.5
Gahanna-Jefferson City	80.9	55.8	70.0	NC	78.2
Grandview Heights City	81.9	NC	NC	NC	80.2
Groveport Madison Local	74.8	52.6	NC	NC	69.7
Hamilton Local	66.7	46.2	NC	NC	64.7
Hilliard City	81.7	54.5	84.8	37.5	79.8
Plain Local	86.7	NC	100.0	NC	87.1
Reynoldsburg City	93.0	76.6	NC	NC	89.4
South-Western City	66.5	40.6	57.6	51.4	63.2
Upper Arlington City	88.0	NC	85.2	NC	87.5
Westerville City	84.5	51.8	76.0	58.3	78.8
Whitehall City	54.3	30.2	NC	NC	49.3
Worthington City	89.7	76.1	86.8	NC	88.4

Source: Ohio Department of Education

NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

Table 4-6
6th Grade Mathematics Proficiency Tests Results
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level

	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	83.3	NC	NC	--	81.5
Canal Winchester Local	63.4	44.0	NC	NA	61.0
Columbus City	55.2	32.8	60.9	44.9	41.0
Dublin City	81.1	50.0	85.9	66.7	80.3
Gahanna-Jefferson City	77.0	55.9	81.8	NC	75.0
Grandview Heights City	77.9	NA	NC	NA	77.2
Groveport Madison Local	51.6	26.4	NC	NC	46.5
Hamilton Local	48.7	14.8	NC	NC	44.6
Hilliard City	75.9	36.7	84.4	56.3	73.8
Plain Local	84.6	36.4	NC	NC	81.5
Reynoldsburg City	91.6	81.7	NC	NC	89.4
South-Western City	55.8	30.8	56.0	32.3	52.8
Upper Arlington City	87.6	NC	95.7	NC	87.2
Westerville City	76.7	37.1	73.3	NC	70.6
Whitehall City	54.5	37.5	NC	NC	52.5
Worthington City	89.0	61.9	76.9	70.6	86.4

Source: Ohio Department of Education

NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

Table 4-7
6th Grade Reading Proficiency Tests Results
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year
Percent of Students at or above Proficient Level

	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	83.9	NC	NC	NA	81.5
Canal Winchester Local	68.5	24.0	NC	NA	63.0
Columbus City	44.1	23.9	37.0	36.0	31.2
Dublin City	78.5	53.6	74.7	41.7	77.0
Gahanna-Jefferson City	73.1	45.6	90.9	NC	70.9
Grandview Heights City	76.3	NA	NC	NA	76.8
Groveport Madison Local	56.7	34.8	NC	NC	51.8
Hamilton Local	46.5	18.5	NC	NC	43.5
Hilliard City	71.3	42.9	75.0	68.8	69.9
Plain Local	85.2	36.4	NC	NC	81.0
Reynoldsburg City	77.2	62.9	NC	NC	75.6
South-Western City	52.6	22.7	52.0	22.6	48.9
Upper Arlington City	79.1	NC	65.2	NC	78.0
Westerville City	71.5	41.1	60.0	NC	66.4
Whitehall City	54.1	25.0	NC	NC	46.6
Worthington City	81.7	47.6	67.6	70.6	78.9

Source: Ohio Department of Education

NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

Table 4-8
10th Grade Passing Percentage for
All Parts of the 9th Grade Proficiency Tests
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year

School District	White (NH)	Black (NH)	Asian/PI	Hispanic	All students
Bexley City	94.8	80.0	66.7	100.0	93.9
Canal Winchester Local	87.8	73.3	NC	100.0	86.5
Columbus City	73.2	49.3	74.7	59.0	57.9
Dublin City	95.4	68.2	88.5	75.0	93.6
Gahanna-Jefferson City	89.9	75.0	88.2	75.0	87.9
Grandview Heights City	91.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	91.6
Groveport Madison Local	81.2	60.3	75.0	100.0	77.3
Hamilton Local	70.5	52.6	50.0	NC	68.6
Hilliard City	90.8	57.1	96.3	57.9	88.6
Plain Local	93.1	64.3	100.0	NC	90.0
Reynoldsburg City	93.4	74.7	100.0	50.0	89.6
South-Western City	78.4	55.1	71.4	39.4	75.6
Upper Arlington City	96.3	100.0	93.5	80.0	96.0
Westerville City	89.6	60.2	85.2	62.5	85.7
Whitehall City	76.5	59.6	25.0	60.0	71.1
Worthington City	93.3	69.6	90.2	60.0	91.2

Source: Ohio Department of Education

NC—Not Calculated; PI—Pacific Islander; (NH)—Non-Hispanic

■ School Discipline Rate

Data on student discipline are reported to the Ohio Department of Education for all Ohio school districts. For the 2001-2002 school year, the rates for student expulsions and out-of-school suspensions per 100 students varied greatly among the districts (Table 4-9). In eleven districts, black students had the highest rate of expulsions and out-of-school suspensions, and in ten districts Asians had the lowest rate. In a number of districts, the rate for black students was four to six times that of Asian students. The rates for Hispanic and white students varied, but were typically somewhere between those of blacks and Asians.

In most Franklin County school districts black students have the highest rate of serious discipline, while Asian students have the lowest rate.

Table 4-9
Expulsion and Out-of-School Suspensions
Rate per 100 Students
Franklin County School Districts, 2001-2002 School Year

	Asian/PI		Black, Non Hispanic		Hispanic		White, Non-Hispanic	
	Enroll-ment	Rate	Enroll-ment	Rate	Enroll-ment	Rate	Enroll-ment	Rate
Bexley	33	9.1	97	17.6	14	14.3	2,005	3.7
Canal Winchester	18	5.5	271	24.0	17	6.0	1,889	5.4
Columbus	1,416	8.5	38,589	40.1	1,463	14.8	21,649	29.7
Dublin	1,199	1.5	309	5.5	193	2.6	9,426	2.6
Gahanna-Jefferson	181	3.9	728	11.5	77	15.6	5,338	5.5
Grandview Heights	11	0.0	5	NC	16	0.0	1,141	1.8
Groveport Madison	90	13.3	1,174	37.6	80	13.7	4,462	14.8
Hamilton Local	26	0.0	278	5.8	18	0.0	2,322	4.7
Hilliard City	487	7.4	550	18.0	259	15.1	11,241	7.4
Plain Local	98	1.0	82	7.3	34	3.0	1,950	5.4
Reynoldsburg	100	0.0	979	0.0	80	0.0	4,448	0.0
South-Western	334	21.6	2,062	46.6	732	29.1	16,418	24.7
Upper Arlington	270	0.4	43	0.0	41	0.0	4,961	1.0
Westerville	305	12.8	1,708	28.3	151	31.2	10,528	9.6
Whitehall	47	6.3	650	22.5	101	4.9	1,985	12.7
Worthington	663	3.2	539	17.3	170	7.7	8,301	6.0

Source: Ohio Department of Education
 PI—Pacific Islander; AN—Alaska Native
 (NH) Non-Hispanic

5. Housing

United Way Community Objective

Over the next three to five years, enable a greater number of economically disadvantaged households to obtain and maintain adequate, affordable housing.

■ Data Availability

- **Housing tenure, rental housing cost and overcrowded housing**—Data are from the 2000 Census SF3 social, economic and housing characteristics sample count (about 1 in 6 households), which includes breakdowns for nine major race and Hispanic or Latino groups.
- **Mortgage lending**—Data are from the 2001 Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) Statement, which covers the activities of over 600 financial institutions that do mortgage lending in the Columbus MSA (Franklin, Delaware, Fairfield, Licking, Madison and Pickaway counties).
- **Public and assisted housing**—Data are from Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority, January 2003.
- **Housing condition**—Data are from the 2002 American Housing Survey (AHS), conducted by the Census Bureau for HUD. The AHS uses sample surveys of occupants to develop its data tables. The AHS includes data for black households, and limited data for Hispanic households.
- **Homelessness**—Data are from the Community Shelter Board Homeless Management Information System for homeless families for the period October 2001-March 2002. The system collects service statistics from homeless service providers.
- **Fair housing complaints**—Data are from the Ohio Civil Rights Commission and reflects the reasons for filing fair housing complaints, but not the race of the complainant. In any complaint, charges may be filed alleging multiple bases.

■ Housing Data Limitations

- **Lack of data on housing conditions or adequacy of the physical structure**—In Franklin County, there is no comprehensive local database of housing condition based on inspection of structures by housing or building professionals. The American Housing Survey (AHS), which includes housing conditions as reported by respondent households, is the only source of data on housing conditions.
- **HUD data runs from Census 2000 not yet available.** For Census 2000, the Census Bureau plans to again release special data runs for use by local governments to develop housing strategies for grant programs funded by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. These data provides information about the housing problems of low- and moderate-income households by income, household type and race. The data will be available in late 2003 or early 2004.

- **HMDA data include a large number of “race not available” applicants**—For 22% of the conventional loan applications and 11% of the government loan applications reported in the HMDA reports, the race of the applicant was not available. As a result, the number of applications and loan originations from black and minority applicants is probably higher than reported.

Summary of Findings: Housing

Disparities	Parity Target
Homeownership —Owner occupancy rates for housing units occupied by black or African American, Asian, American Indian and Hispanic households are 23-35 percentage points below the rate for white households.	To reach parity with the 56.9% Franklin County homeownership rate, the following numbers of renter households must become owner households: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—12,968 • American Indians—330 • Asians—2,621 • Hispanics or Latinos—2,103
Mortgage loans —Asian and white applicants for conventional home purchase loans have a loan origination rate 20-30 percentage points higher than do applicants of other races.	To reach parity with the 69.1% Columbus MSA conventional home purchase loan origination rate, the following numbers of applicants must have loans originated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—276 • American Indian—11 • Hispanics or Latinos—32
Rental housing cost —African American and Asian renters are somewhat more likely (two-four percentage points) to be spending 50% or more of their income for housing than are renters of other groups.	To reach parity with the 17.2% of Franklin County renters with gross rent of 50% or more of household income, ¹ the number of renters in this category must be reduced by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—1,331 • Asians—125 <p>¹<i>Includes all income groups</i></p>
Overcrowded housing —Asian and Hispanic households are 9 to 11 times more likely than white households to be living in units that meet the definition of overcrowded housing, and black or African American households are also above the county figure for overcrowding.	To reach parity with the 2.4% of Franklin County households with more than one person per room, the number of overcrowded households must be reduced by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks or African Americans—1,701 • Asians—1,176 • Hispanics or Latinos—910

Disparities	Parity Target
Housing condition —Renters occupy 74% of the 21,100 housing units in poor physical condition in Franklin County. Twenty-one percent of these units are occupied by black households.	<i>Parity target not applicable</i>
Public and assisted housing —Black families compose over 80% of residents of public housing and Section 8 voucher holders.	<i>Parity target not applicable</i>
Homelessness —Black families outnumber white families by nearly 3:1 in emergency shelters for the homeless, and blacks have a greater chance of being among the chronic homeless population.	<i>Parity target not applicable</i>

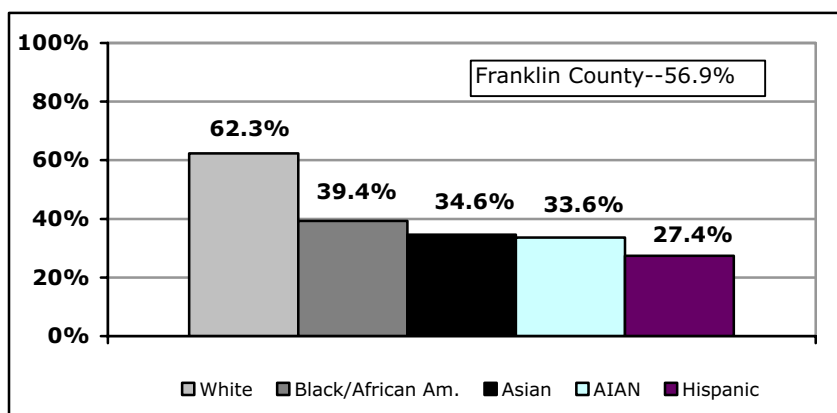
■ Housing Tenure

In Franklin County, 56.9% of the 438,778 occupied housing units are owner-occupied. In the city of Columbus, 49.1% of the 301,534 occupied units are owner-occupied. These rates have both increased since 1990, when the county rate was 54.9% and the city rate was 46.6%.

Homeownership is the primary means by which most households accumulate assets and wealth. However, there are significant disparities between the home ownership rates of white households in Franklin County and those of other racial and ethnic groups (Figure 5-1). The white population is the only group in Franklin County where the majority of households are homeowners. In all other racial groups, fewer than 40% of the households are homeowners.

The white population is the only group in Franklin County where the majority of households are homeowners. Fewer than 40% of all other groups own their home.

Figure 5-1
Owner Occupancy Rate by Race, Franklin County, 2000



Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3
AIAN—American Indian/Alaskan Native

■ Mortgage Lending

Homeownership is directly affected by a household's ability to secure a mortgage loan. The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) requires lending institutions to make an annual public disclosure of home mortgage lending. Data for the Columbus MSA cover Franklin, Delaware, Fairfield, Licking, Madison and Pickaway counties, with a total population of 1.5 million in 2000. According to 2001 HMDA data, 69.1% of conventional home purchase loan applications in the Columbus MSA resulted in loan originations (Table 5-1). Asian and white applicants had the highest conventional loan origination rates (74% and above), while the origination rates for applications from other racial groups were 20-30 percentage points lower. Origination rates for government home purchase loans are much higher, with all groups having rates of 75% or greater.

When asked how much of a problem their race or ethnic background had been in getting the type of housing they wanted, 56.8% of black respondents said it was "not a problem" compared with 97.6% of white respondents.

--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

Table 5-1
Percent of Home Purchase Loan Applications
Originated by Race, Columbus MSA, 2001

Race of Applicant	Conventional Home Purchase		Government Home Purchase ⁽¹⁾	
	Applications	Percent Originated	Applications	Percent Originated
• White	21,545	74.0	9,313	85.4
• Black	1,781	53.6	1,861	75.7
• American Indian/AN	71	53.5	33	81.8
• Asian/NHPI	566	84.6	126	81.7
• Hispanic	215	54.0	149	82.6
• Race not available	6,948	57.4	1,449	75.4

Source: Federal Financial Institutions Examinations Council website, 2001 HMDA Statement, Columbus MSA

AN—Alaskan Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

(1) Includes VA, FHA, FSA/RS loans

■ Rental Housing Cost

Housing affordability for renters has been identified in the Columbus and Franklin County Consolidated Plan and other local housing research as the primary housing problem in Franklin County. Housing is considered affordable if rent plus utilities costs no more than 30% of household income. In 2000, 35.1% of all renter households (66,364) in Franklin County spent more than 30% or more of their income on housing, and 17.2% (32,443) spent 50% or more. This includes renters at all income levels. Black or African American renter households are most likely to fall into these groups.

Black or African American renter households are more likely than other groups to be paying more than 30% and more than 50% of their income for housing.

Table 5-2
Gross Rent 30% or More of Household Income
Franklin County, 2000 ⁽¹⁾

Race of Householder	Total Renter Households	Households Paying 30% Income + ⁽²⁾	Percent of Renter Households
• White	128,417	42,710	33.3
• Black or African American	44,901	18,133	40.4
• American Indian/AN	941	344	36.6
• Asian/NHPI	7,754	2,437	31.4
• Hispanic or Latino	5,176	1,695	32.8
Franklin County Total	189,165	66,364	35.1

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaskan Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

(1) Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities, if paid by the renter.

(2) Includes all renter households, regardless of income.

Table 5-3
Gross Rent 50% or More of Household Income
Franklin County, 2000 (1)

Race of Householder	Total Renter Households	Households Paying 50% Income + (2)	Percent of Renter Households
• White	128,417	20,386	15.9
• Black or African American	44,901	9,054	20.2
• American Indian/AN	941	158	16.8
• Asian/NHPI	7,754	1,457	18.8
• Hispanic or Latino	5,176	845	16.3
Franklin County Total	189,165	32,443	17.2

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

AN—Alaskan Native; NHPI—Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander

(1) Contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities, if paid by the renter. Gross rent 50% or more of household income is a subset of gross rent 30% or more of income.

(2) Includes all renter households, regardless of income.

Data from Census 2000 are not yet available to identify which of the households in the above tables are low-income and experiencing “housing cost burden” as a result of high housing costs. 1990 census data found that, when compared to all renter households, minority households were more likely to have housing problems (primarily cost burden). Forty-five percent of minority low- and moderate-income renter households in Franklin County had housing problems in 1990, compared with 38% of all low- and moderate-income minority renter households.

■ Public and Assisted Housing

The 1990 census found that among extremely low-income renter households (incomes at or below 30% of median income) the incidence of housing problems—while still very high—was somewhat lower among minority households (70%) than for all renter households in Franklin County (76%). It was theorized in the 1999 Consolidated Plan that this may result from the higher rate of participation of minority households in public and assisted housing programs. Although similar data are not yet available from the Census 2000, the profile of residents of CMHA public and assisted housing indicates that this may still be the case today.

Residents of public housing and tenants using Section 8 vouchers to subsidize housing costs are overwhelmingly African American. January 2003 data from Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA) show that, of the 7,675 public housing residents: 85.9% were African American; 12.0% were white; 1.5% were Asian or Pacific Islanders; 0.5% were Hispanic; and 0.2% were American Indian. Of the 28,588 household using Section 8 vouchers to rent private market housing: 81.9% were African American; 16.7% were white; 1.0% were Hispanic; 0.2% was Asian or Pacific Islander; and 0.1% were American Indian.

African American households represent 86% of the residents of public housing and 82% of all Section 8 voucher-holders.

■ Overcrowded Housing

Although the census does not have a definition of overcrowded housing, HUD considers a unit with more than one person per room to be overcrowded. Overcrowding based on this standard may reflect poor quality housing or it may reflect the acceptability within some cultures of larger families and more crowded living conditions. In Franklin County, 2.4% of all occupied housing units (10,211) had more than one person per room in 2000. Only 1.4% of white households in Franklin County had more than one person per room, compared to 4.7% of black households, 12.4% of Asian households and 15.2% of Hispanic households.

■ Housing Condition

There are limited data available both on housing condition and on housing condition by race of the householder. Data from the 2002 American Housing Survey for the Columbus Metropolitan Area (AHS), indicates that in Franklin County¹ there are 5,800 units with severe physical problems and 15,300 units with moderate physical problems. Seventy-four percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County are renter occupied. Because non-white households are disproportionately renters, minority households are more likely to be living in rental units in poor condition. AHS data indicate that 21.3% of the housing units with physical problems are occupied by black householders.

Eighty-four percent of all units with physical problems in Franklin County are located in the city of Columbus. For the 1994 Consolidated Plan, the Columbus Department of Development estimated that 83% of all substandard housing in Columbus was located within the older city, the location of high concentrations of African American households.

■ Homelessness

African Americans are disproportionately represented in the homeless population in Franklin County. Community Shelter Board (CSB) data show that, although blacks are only 17.6% of the Franklin County population, they represented 68% of the families in emergency shelter from October 2001-March 2002. There were very few Hispanic, Asian or Native American families in the shelter system. CSB's *Comprehensive Community Needs Assessment* (1998) found that 65% of chronically homeless single adults were African American.

Renters occupy 74% of all housing with physical problems in Franklin County. Minority households are more likely to live in housing in poor condition, because these groups are disproportionately renters.

African Americans are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, but they represent 68% of the families using the emergency shelter system.

¹ Includes the areas of Columbus that are outside of Franklin County.

Table 5-4
Families in CSB-Funded Emergency Shelters by Race
October 2001-March 2002 (n=301)

• Caucasian	24%
• Black	68%
• Hispanic	1%
• Asian	0%
• Native American	<1%

Source: Community Shelter Board, 2003

■ Fair Housing Complaints

The Ohio Civil Rights Commission is responsible for investigating allegations of unlawful discrimination under laws of the state of Ohio. Although the total number of housing charges filed has remained about the same since 1998, the number of complaints based on race filed with this commission has steadily decreased (Table 5-5).

Table 5-5
Fair Housing Charges in Franklin County
Filed with OCRC, 1998-2002

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of Housing Charges Filed	37	38	39	26	40
Basis for Filing (1)					
• Religion	0	2	1	2	0
• Disability	10	11	13	8	14
• Race	23	22	18	12	8
• Age	1	0	0	0	0
• Gender	7	3	4	3	2
• National Origin	2	4	5	2	2
• Familial Status	6	1	3	3	7
• Retaliation	5	3	0	0	9

Source: Ohio Civil Rights Commission, 2003

(1) Charges may be filed alleging multiple bases.

The number of fair housing charges filed with the Ohio Civil Rights Commission based on race has steadily declined since 1998.

6. Health

United Way Community Objectives

- *Reduce the regular use of tobacco products in Franklin County from 22% to 14% in youth and from 26% to 21% in adults by 2003 as measured by school and community-based surveys.*
- *Reduce the problematic use and harmful effects of alcohol and other drugs in Franklin County by 2003 as measured by key community indicators.*

■ Data Availability

- **Births, deaths and infant health**—Data are from the Ohio Department of Health data warehouse and are primarily collected from local health departments in Ohio. Racial categories vary somewhat by data topic, but generally include major race categories similar to those used by the census.
- **Immunization, health behaviors (smoking, overweight), health insurance coverage, preventative health care and oral health care**—Data are from the *2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment*, prepared by the Columbus Health Department. Data were collected from a random sample telephone survey of adults in Franklin County households. Data on youth were collected through questions asked of adults in the household. Racial breakdowns are limited to white, black and other races.
- **Adult alcohol and drug use**—Data are from a profile of persons receiving services from the Franklin County ADAMH Services Board-funded agencies in 2002. Race categories are similar to those used by the census, but do not include data on persons of Hispanic origin.
- **AIDS**—Data on AIDS cases are from the Columbus Health Department, Sexual Health Team. Racial breakdowns include white, non-Hispanic, black, non-Hispanic and other racial groups.
- **Youth alcohol, tobacco and drug use**—Data for adults are from the Educational Council's Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium: 2000 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS). Survey participants include sixth through twelfth graders in Franklin County's 16 public school districts and in 36 non-public schools.
- **Sensory, physical and mental disabilities**—Data are from Census 2000 SF3 social, economic and housing characteristics sample count (about 1 in 6 households), which includes breakdowns for major race categories and Hispanic or Latino groups for persons age 5 and over. An individual may report multiple disability types (sensory, physical, mental), as well as multiple activity limitations (self-care, going outside the home, and employment), so it is not possible to determine an unduplicated count of persons with disabilities.

■ Health Data Limitations

- **Use of survey research to collect data on health status and health**—A significant amount of the data on health status and risks is based on survey research, through which respondents self-report on health conditions and behaviors. Because each respondent interprets the questions being asked, this method of data collection may produce less consistent or accurate responses than would be the case if data were collected from service provider or health care provider records. Telephone surveys, by their nature, exclude persons who do not have a telephone, who do not speak English, or who are not comfortable providing personal information to surveyors.
- **Variability in race grouping among data sources**—The health policy area is very broad, and a wide array of data must be collected to provide a picture of the health status of a population group. The health data sources included in this report use a variety of population groupings, some of which are quite limited. This makes it more difficult to develop a health profile for a racial or ethnic group.

Summary of Findings: Health

Disparities	Parity Target
Leading causes of death —Blacks have the highest age-adjusted death rates from heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes, while whites have the highest death rates from CLRD. Native Americans, Asians and Hispanics have the lowest death rates for nearly all of the leading causes of death.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Additional research is needed to develop parity target.</i>
Homicide —The homicide rates for black males from 1999-2001 was nearly three times that of white males. Blacks, who are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, represented 52.6% of all homicide deaths during this period.	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County homicide rate per 100,000 males (10.4) and females (3.0) the number of homicides must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black males—61 • Black females—11 • Hispanic males—1

Disparities	Parity Target
<p>Births to teens—The percent of births to black teens in 2000 was from 3-5 percentage points above teen births for other races. Teen births to Asian mothers were well below the percentages for other groups.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County rate of births to teens of 3.7% of all live births, the number of births to teens must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—124 • Hispanics—1
<p>Infant mortality—From 1998-2000, black infant mortality rates were double those of whites and significantly higher than any other racial group.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County infant mortality rate of 8.1 per thousand live births, the number of infant deaths must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—22
<p>Low birth weight births—The rate of low birth weight births was 4-6 percentage points greater for black births than for other racial and ethnic groups. Hispanics had the lowest rate of low birth weight births.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County figure of low birth weight births as 8.6% of all births, the number of these births must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—157 • American Indians—3
<p>AIDS—White, non-Hispanic males make up over half of all AIDS cases in Franklin County, but non-whites are becoming a greater percentage of AIDS cases. The percent of AIDS cases that are non-whites increased from 27% in 1993-95 to 42% in 1998-2000.</p>	<p><i>Additional research is needed to develop parity target.</i></p>
<p>Adult alcohol and drug use—African Americans, who are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, represented 41.9% of the clients provided with alcohol and drug abuse services by ADAMH agencies in 2002.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 17.9% of the Franklin County population that is black or African American, the number of clients provided with alcohol and drug abuse services by ADAMH agencies must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans—2,386
<p>Youth alcohol, tobacco and drug use—Caucasian students in grades 9 through 12 in Franklin County schools reported higher percentages of regular use of alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana than students of other races.</p>	<p><i>Parity target not applicable.</i></p>
<p>Adult smoking—The black adult population has a slightly higher percentage of smokers in Franklin County compared to white adults.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the Franklin County rate of 26.6% for adult smokers the number of adults who smoke must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African American adults—2,956

Disparities	Parity Target
Overweight —In 2000, two-thirds of African American adults in Franklin County and over one-quarter of African American children are estimated to be overweight. This is greater than percentages of overweight for Caucasians, other races or the total county population.	To reach parity with the percentages of Franklin County adults (56.4%) and children under 18 (12.7%) who are overweight, the number of persons who are overweight must be reduced by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African American adults—14,265 • African American children—8,462
Health insurance coverage —In 2000, 93.8% of the Caucasian population of Franklin County had health insurance coverage, compared to 82.5% of African Americans and 85% of persons of other races.	To reach parity with the percent the 91.5% of the Franklin County population who have health insurance coverage, the number of persons with health insurance coverage must be increased by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans—17,208
Prescription drugs —In 2000, 19.1% of African American adults were unable to get prescription medications due to cost compared to 9.0% of Caucasian adults.	To reach parity with the 10.7% of Franklin county population unable to get prescription medications due to cost, the number of persons with cost as a barrier to obtaining prescription drugs must be reduced by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans—10,796
Oral health care —In 2000, one out of five African American adults reported that cost is a barrier to dental care, compared to one out of ten Caucasian adults.	To reach parity with the 12.5% of Franklin county population unable to access dental care due to cost, the number of persons with cost as a barrier to dental care must be reduced by the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans—10,153
Sensory, physical and mental disabilities —Persons age 16-64 who are black or African American have the highest percentages of self care, going outside the home and/or employment disabilities, about twice the percentage of the white population. Hispanics or Latinos also have higher percentages of persons of employment disabilities, while the figures for Asians are lower than other groups.	<i>Additional research is needed to develop parity target.</i>

■ Leading Causes of Death

Heart disease, cancer, stroke, chronic lower respiratory disease (CLRD) and diabetes rank as the top five leading causes of death for Franklin County residents, according to the Ohio Department of Health. Table 6-1, which provides death rates from the leading causes of death averaged over the period 1999-2001, shows the following for racial groups in Franklin County:

- **White:** Males and females have the highest death rates from CLRD.
- **Black:** Males and females had the highest death rates from heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes.
- **Native American:** Males have the lowest death rate from heart disease, cancer and diabetes.
- **Asian:** Males and females have the lowest death rate from CLRD. Females have the lowest death rates from heart disease.
- **Hispanic:** Males and females have the lowest death rates from stroke. Females have the lowest death rate from cancer and diabetes.

Blacks have the highest death rates from heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes, while whites have the highest death rates from CLRD.

Table 6-1
Leading Causes of Death by Race, Franklin County, 1999-2001
3-Year Average, Age-adjusted Rates per 100,000

Disease	Total Franklin County		White		Black		Native American		Asian/PI		Hispanic	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Heart Disease	337.2	218.6	332.2	212.2	382.4	262.4	21.9	96.5	117.5	38.5	98.9	88.3
Cancer	271.8	191.0	263.0	189.7	344.5	207.2	78.7	NA	139.2	120.9	91.0	101.3
Stroke	70.8	67.1	65.6	65.3	105.2	77.4	11.3	NA	67.5	42.7	2.6	28.0
CLRD	70.5	46.9	73.3	49.5	59.4	33.4	NA	24.0	21.3	15.5	29.3	18.9
Diabetes	40.5	30.2	36.3	23.3	69.6	74.2	17.3	NA	19.0	40.5	34.4	11.3

Source: Ohio Department of Health

CLRD—Chronic Lower Respiratory Disease; M—Male; F—Female; PI—Pacific Islander

■ Homicide

While not one of the leading causes of death, homicides are a significant health and safety issue for the young male population in Franklin County (Table 6-2). The 1999-2001 homicide rate for Franklin County males was 10.4 per 100,000, which was over three times that of females. The homicide death rate was highest for black males at 31.9 per 100,000. While blacks are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, they represented 52.6% of all homicide deaths in the county during this period.

Blacks are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, but represented 52.6% of all homicide deaths in Franklin County from 1999-2001.

Table 6-2
Homicides by Race, Franklin County, 1999-2001
3-Year Average, Rates per 100,000

	Male		Female	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
• White	68	5.6	27	2.1
• Black	90	31.9	21	6.6
• Asian/PI	4	7.5	1	1.9
• Hispanic	5	12.6	--	--
Total Franklin County	162	10.4	49	3.0

Source: Ohio Department of Health

PI—Pacific Islander

■ Births to Teens

Of the 4,310 total births to teens over the period from 1995-2000, 44.6% were to black teens, and 53.6% of them were to white teens. Since 1995, the number of teen births had been dropping, but it increased between 1999 and 2000.

There were 652 births to teens in Franklin County in 2000, which was 3.7% of all live births (Table 6-3). Data for 2000 show that the percent of births to black teens was from 3-5 percentage points above that for other races. Teen births to Asian mothers were well below the percentage for other groups.

Table 6-3
Teen Births by Race, Franklin County, 2000

	Total Births	Teen Births	Teen Births as Percent of All Births
• White	12,541	362	2.9
• Black	4,114	278	6.8
• Asian/PI	760	12	1.6
• Native American	55	0	--
Total Franklin County	17,470	652	3.7
• Hispanic	594	23	3.9

Source: Ohio Department of Health

Teens—Ages 13 to 17 years; PI—Pacific Islander

■ Infant Mortality

The Ohio Department of Health classifies any death of a live born infant under one year of age as an infant death. In 2000, there were 142 infant deaths in Franklin County (Table 6-4). Deaths of white infants were the largest number of these deaths, but the infant mortality rate for black infants was over twice that of white infants. Other racial groups had a very small number of infant deaths.

Of the 4,310 births to teens from 1995-2000 in Franklin County, 44.6% were to black teens and 53.6% were to white teens.

From 1998 to 2000, black infant mortality rates were double those of whites for the same period and significantly higher than any other racial group.

Table 6-4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Births by Race
Franklin County, 1998-2000

Racial/Ethnic Group	1998		1999		2000	
	Count	Rate	Count	Rate	Count	Rate
• White	80	6.6	85	7.0	84	6.7
• Black	56	15.8	70	19.1	55	13.4
• Native American	1	21.7	1	28.6	0	0
• Asian/PI	5	8.1	2	3.1	3	3.9
• Hispanic (of any race)	5	13.6	4	8.7	4	6.7
Total Franklin County	142	8.7	158	9.6	142	8.1

Source: Ohio Department of Health

PI—Pacific Islander

■ Low Birth Weight Births

Low birth weight is often an indicator of inadequate prenatal care. In Franklin County there were 1,495 low birth weight births in 2000 (Table 6-5). The incidence of these births was 4-6 percentage points greater for black births than for other racial and ethnic groups. The incidences for all other groups were below the county figure, with Hispanics having the lowest incidence of low birth weight births.

The incidence of low birth weight births in 2000 was 4-6 percentage points greater for black infants than for other racial and ethnic groups.

Table 6-5
Low Birth Weight Births by Race
Franklin County, 2000

Racial/Ethnic Group	Count	Percent of all Births
• White	919	7.3
• Black	509	12.4
• American Indian	4	7.3
• Asian/PI	63	8.3
• Hispanic	38	6.4
Total Franklin County	1,495	8.6

Source: Ohio Department of Health

PI—Pacific Islander

■ Childhood Immunization

National data from the Centers for Disease Control show that whites, Hispanics and Asians have childhood immunization coverage rates at or above the national rate, while black and American Indian immunization rates tend to be lower.¹ However, data from the *2000 Columbus/Franklin County Health Risk Assessment* showed no significant difference in immunization coverage between racial groups.

¹ Coverage for the 4:3:1 series, which includes: 1) four or more diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP) immunizations; 2) three or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV); and 3) one or more measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunizations.

■ AIDS

From 1998-2000, 197 AIDS cases were reported in Franklin County (Table 6-6). About 80% of AIDS cases during this period were men, with white, non-Hispanic males making up the largest group (53.3% of all cases). The next largest group was black, non-Hispanic males. Among female AIDS cases, black females outnumbered white females by 3:1.

Non-whites are becoming an increasingly greater percentage of AIDS cases. From 1998-2000, 58% of reported cases were white, down from 73% for the period from 1993-1996.

Non-whites are becoming a greater percentage of AIDS cases. The percent of AIDS cases that were whites dropped from 73% in 1993-96 to 58% in 1998-2000.

Table 6-6
AIDS Cases Reported in Franklin County by Race, 1998-2000

	White, Non-Hispanic (% all cases)	Black, Non-Hispanic (% all cases)	Other (% all cases)	Total (% all cases)
• Male	105 (53.3%)	49 (24.9%)	5 (2.5%)	159 (80.7%)
• Female	9 (4.6%)	26 (13.2%)	3 (1.5%)	38 (19.3%)
Total Franklin County	114 (57.9%)	75 (38.1%)	8 (4.1%)	197 (100%)

Source: Columbus Health Department, Sexual Health Team, 2001

■ Adult Alcohol and Drug Use

In 2002, the Alcohol, Drug and Mental Health Board of Franklin County provided 9,992 persons with alcohol and drug abuse services (Table 6-7). The majority of those served were white; however, African Americans, who are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, accounted for 41.9% of the ADAMH clients in 2002.

African Americans, who are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, were 41.9% of the clients provided with alcohol and drug abuse services by ADAMH agencies in 2002.

Table 6-7
ADAMH Agency Alcohol and Drug Abuse Clients by Race Franklin County, 2002

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Clients	Percent of Clients
• White	5,538	55.8
• African American	4,162	41.9
• Asian	30	0.3
• Native American	46	.5
• Unknown/Other	146	1.5
Total Clients	9,922	100.0

Source: Franklin County ADAMH Board

■ Youth Alcohol, Tobacco and Drug Use

The Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey (PPAAUS), administered by the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Consortium of the Education Council, measures student attitudes and reported usage of alcohol, tobacco and other drugs. Sixth through twelfth graders in the

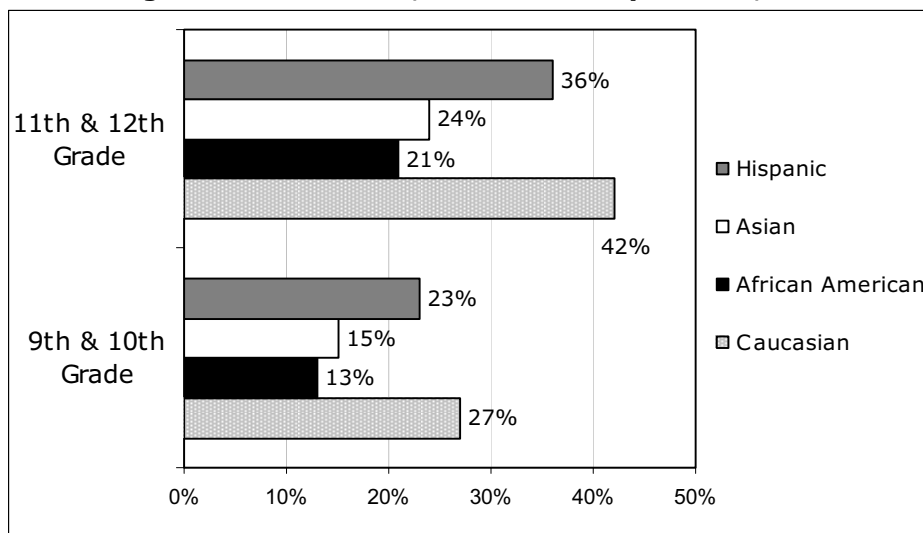
16 public school districts and 36 non-public schools in Franklin County completed the latest survey in the fall of 2000.

When the PPAAUS survey responses are analyzed by race, there are large differences in the percentage of regular use of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana among racial groups. In all categories, Caucasian students had the highest percentages of regular use.

- **Alcohol:** Caucasian students had the highest percentages of students who reported regular use of alcohol. The figures for Caucasian students were twice that of African Americans, who had the lowest percentage of students reporting such use (Figure 6-1).
- **Tobacco:** Caucasian students had the highest percentage of students who reported smoking cigarettes regularly, and Hispanic students had the second highest percentage of cigarette smokers. Asian and African American students reported much lower percentages of regular smokers. The figures for Caucasian 11th and 12th grade students were twice that of Asian students and nearly three times that of African American students (Figure 6-2).
- **Marijuana:** Caucasian, African American and Hispanic students had similar percentages of students who reported regular use of marijuana. The percentage of Asian students who were regular users of marijuana was much lower than the other groups (Figure 6-3).

Caucasian students in grades 9-12 reported the highest percentage of regular users of alcohol, tobacco and marijuana compared to Asian, Hispanic and African American students.

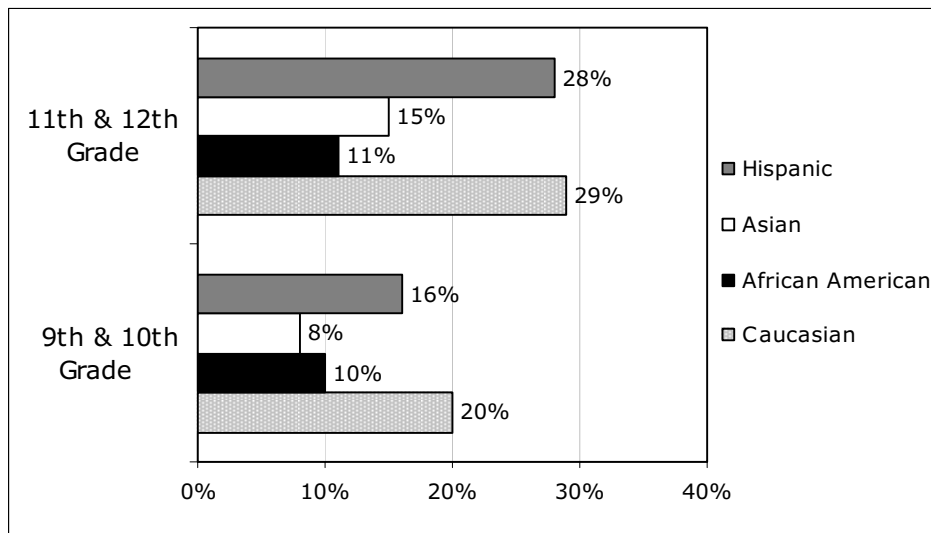
Figure 6-1
Regular Use of Alcohol, Franklin County Schools, 2000



Source: 2000 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey.

“Regular use” reflects responses of “Use about Every Day,” “Use about Once or Twice a Week,” or “Use about Once or Twice a Month.”

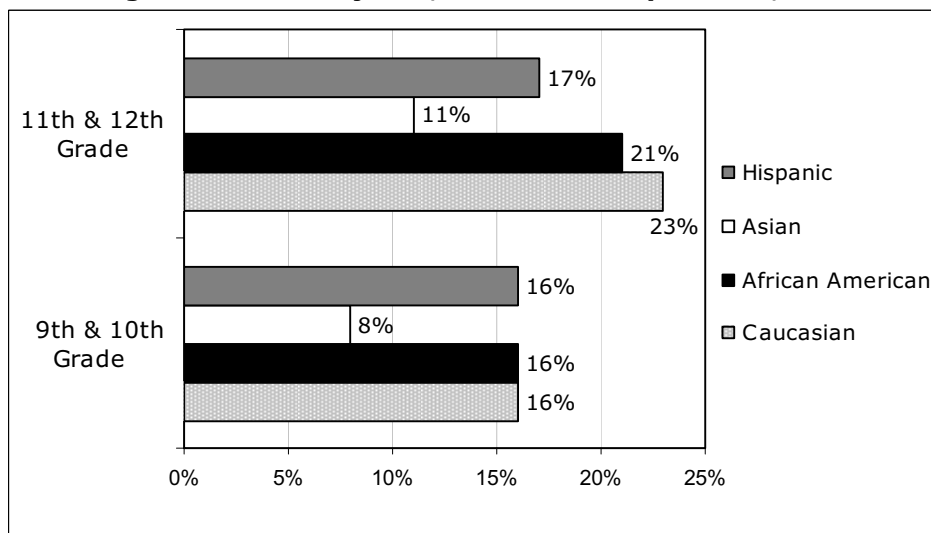
Figure 6-2
Regular Use of Cigarettes, Franklin County Schools, 2000



Source: 2000 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey

“Regular use” reflects responses of “Use about Every Day,” “Use about Once or Twice a Week,” or “Use about Once or Twice a Month.”

Figure 6-3
Regular Use of Marijuana, Franklin County Schools, 2000



Source: 2000 Primary Prevention, Awareness, Attitude and Use Survey

“Regular use” reflects responses of “Use about Every Day,” “Use about Once or Twice a Week,” or “Use about Once or Twice a Month.”

■ Adult Smoking

According to Community Health Risk Assessment Survey, 26.4% of white adults in Franklin County were smokers, compared to 28.9% of black adults (Table 6-8).

Table 6-8

Adult Smokers by Race, Franklin County, 2000

Race	Percent Current Smokers
• White	26.4
• Black	28.9
• Other	21.5
All Franklin County Adults	26.6

Source: 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment

■ Overweight

According to the 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment, 56.4% of adults and 12.7% of children in Franklin County are overweight (Table 6-9). Data by race show that African Americans are more likely to be overweight than both children and adults of other races. Adults of other races are less likely to be overweight than African Americans, Caucasians or the total adult population, while children of other races have higher than average incidences of being overweight.

Table 6-9

Estimated Percentage of Franklin County Population Who are Overweight, 2000

	Adults (age 18 and over)	Children (age 0-17)
• Caucasian	55.3	7.9
• African American	67.5	26.2
• Other	40.6	17.9
Franklin County Population	56.4	12.7

Source: Columbus Health Department, 2000 Columbus/Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment

The percent of African American adults and children in Franklin County estimated to be overweight is greater than percentages for other races or the total county population.

■ Health Insurance Coverage

According to the 2000 Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment prepared by the Columbus Health Department, 93.8% of the Caucasian population in Franklin County has health insurance coverage, compared to 82.5% of African Americans and 85.0% of persons of other races. Overall in Franklin County, 21.2% of those living at or below 200% of poverty lacked health insurance.

■ Prescription Drugs

According to the *2000 Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment* prepared by the Columbus Health Department, 19.1% of African-American adults were unable to get prescribed medications due to the cost compared to 9% of Caucasian adults. Cost as a barrier to medications is when a person could not afford to purchase prescribed medications in the past 12 months. Overall 10.7% of Franklin County residents report cost as a barrier to medications.

■ Oral Health Care

According to the *2000 Franklin County Community Health Risk Assessment*, 70% of Caucasian adults visited the dentist in 2000 compared to 51.2% of African-American adults. More Caucasian adults (61.6 %) have had no teeth removed due to infection, gum disease, or tooth decay than African-American adults (41.3%). One in five African-American adults report that cost is a barrier to dental care compared to one in ten Caucasian adults. Overall 12.5% of Franklin County adults indicated cost as a barrier to dental care.

■ Disabilities

Census 2000 data includes the disability status of the population age five and older by race. This includes: sensory disabilities (blindness, deafness or a severe vision or hearing impairment); physical disabilities (limits ability to walk, climb stairs, reach, lift or carry); and mental disabilities (limits ability to learn, remember or concentrate). Respondents were also asked if a disability limited their ability to perform certain activities.

Persons age 16-64 who are black or African American have the highest percentages with self care, going outside the home and/or employment disabilities, about twice the percentage of the white population. Hispanics or Latinos also have higher percentages of persons with employment disabilities, while the figures for Asians are lower than other groups.

When asked to rate their health compared to other persons their age, 71.0% of black respondents said "good or excellent," compared to 76.8% of white respondents.

--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

About 15% of the black or African American population age 16-64, and 14% of the Hispanic or Latino population, has a disability that limits their ability to be employed.

Table 6-10
Number and Percent of Persons Age 16-64
with Disabilities that Limit Activities, Franklin County 2000 (1)

Activity Limitation	Franklin County		White		Black or African American		Asian		Hispanic or Latino	
Persons Age 16-64	723,138		559,563		122,520		25,281		17,169	
• Self-care disability	11,711	1.6%	8,052	1.4%	2,921	2.4%	211	.8%	148	.9%
• Going outside the home disability	36,413	5.0%	22,586	4.0%	11,163	9.1%	1,161	4.6%	1,012	5.9%
• Employment disability	70,708	9.8%	47,128	8.4%	18,470	15.1%	1,805	7.1%	2,395	13.9%

Source: Census 2000, Summary File 3

(1) Includes sensory, physical and/or mental disabilities. Individuals may have more than one activity limitation.

7. Safety

United Way Community Objectives

- *Reduce family violence.*
- *Reduce unruly and delinquent behavior among youth.*

■ Data Availability

- **Child abuse and neglect**—Data are from Franklin County Children Services service statistics, which records data by the major census race categories, plus Hispanic ethnicity.
- **Domestic violence**—Data are from the Franklin County Municipal Court, Office of the Clerk of Courts (see Municipal Court Cases above). Arrest data are from the Columbus Division of Police, which records race as white, black and other. Data on victims in closed cases are from the Columbus City Attorney's office.
- **Youth offenders on probation**—Data are from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Branch, which provides data only in white and "other" categories.
- **Juvenile Detention Center admissions**—Data are from the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center, which tracks data on youth admissions in six race categories, including biracial. Hispanic is included as one of the race categories.
- **Columbus arrests**—Arrest data are from the Columbus Police Division, which records race as white, black and other.
- **Adult incarceration**—Data are from the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction Bureau of Research, and is tracked by the major census race categories. Hispanic is included as a race category.
- **Cases requiring language interpretation**—Data are from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, and includes detailed data on interpretation service requests in its annual report.
- **Hate crime**—Data are from the FBI Uniform Crime Report as provided by voluntary reporting by local police departments or other law enforcement agencies. The bias motivation for the crime is determined by the reporting agency.

■ Safety Data Limitations

- **County court data and Columbus arrest data have limited race categories**—Most service statistics from the Franklin County courts, as well as arrest data from the Columbus Police Division, are aggregated only by white, black and "other" race categories.
- **Inconsistent reporting of hate crime**—The FBI's Uniform Crime Index relies on voluntary reporting of hate crime by local law enforcement agencies. The bias motivation reported for the crime is determined by the police officer filing the report. As a result, the precision of reporting is inconsistent. It is possible that there were additional instances of hate crime in Franklin County that were not reported by local police departments.

Summary of Findings: Safety

Disparities	Parity Target
<p>Child abuse and neglect—The majority of children in open Franklin County Children Services cases are African American, over two times the percent of black or African Americans in the Franklin County population under 18.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 23.4% of the Franklin County population that are blacks or African Americans under age 18, the number of children on open cases with FCCS needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Americans—2,025
<p>Domestic violence—Black females were one-third of all victims in closed domestic violence cases in 2000. Nearly half of the defendants in domestic violence cases in the Municipal Court are black, which is over two times the percentage of blacks or African Americans in the Franklin County population.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 9.5% of the Franklin County population that are black or African American female, the number of victims in domestic violence cases needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black females—1,530 <p>To reach parity with the 17.9% percent of Franklin County population that are black or African American, the number of defendants in domestic violence cases needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—1,878
<p>Youth offenders on probation—Non-whites are the offenders in the majority of youth felony cases in the probation system, and represent nearly half of the offenders in youth misdemeanor cases.</p>	<p><i>Additional research is needed to develop a parity target.</i></p>
<p>Juvenile Detention Center admissions—The majority of admissions to the JDC are black youth, more than two times the percentage of blacks or African Americans in the county population under age 18. All other racial groups are underrepresented in JDC admissions.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 23.4% of the Franklin County population that are blacks or African Americans under age 18, the number of youth admitted to the Juvenile Detention Center needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—1,244

Disparities	Parity Target
<p>Columbus arrests—Seventy percent of juveniles arrested by the Columbus Police Division in 2002 for violent crime, property crime and drug crime were black, more than twice their percentage of the Columbus youth population. Over 60% of adults arrested for these crimes were black, about three times the percentage of blacks or African Americans in the Columbus adult population.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 33.2% of the city of Columbus population that are blacks or African Americans under age 18, the total number of juveniles arrested for violent crime, property crime and drug crime must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—686 <p>To reach parity with the 21.7% of the city of Columbus population that are blacks or African Americans age 18 and over, the total number of adults arrested for violent crime, property crime and drug crime must be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—4,419
<p>Adult incarceration—Nearly two-thirds of persons committed to the state prison system from the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas in 2002 were black. This is over three times the percentage of blacks or African Americans in the county population.</p>	<p>To reach parity with the 17.9% percent of Franklin County population that is black or African American, the number of adults committed annually to the state prison system from Franklin County courts needs to be reduced by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Blacks—834
<p>Court interpretation services—The number of requests for language interpretation for Domestic and Juvenile Court cases increased over 20 times from 1998 to 2002, with the greatest demand for Somali and Spanish interpretation.</p>	<p><i>Parity target not applicable</i></p>
<p>Hate crime—In more than half of the 81 hate crimes in Franklin County jurisdictions reporting in 2001, race or ethnicity was a motivation.</p>	<p><i>Parity target not applicable</i></p>

■ Child Abuse and Neglect

Franklin County Children Services reports that on December 31, 2002, there were 7,236 open cases in their caseload. Of those, 46.8% were white, 51.4% were African American, and 1.3% were of another race (Table 7-1). Of the total cases, 155 were of Hispanic origin (of any race). Whites were a higher percentage of open cases for reasons of sexual abuse than were other races, and African American children were the highest in every other category of reason for opening a case. Children from other racial groups represent a very small number of open cases.

The majority of children in open Franklin County Children Services cases are African American children.

Table 7-1
Open Cases by Reason for Opening and Race
Franklin County Children Services, 2002

Race	Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Dependency	Unruly	Delinquency	Unknown	Total
• White	1,336	223	1,372	203	254	1	3,389
• African American	1,434	135	1,644	217	288	0	3,718
• Asian/NH/PI	29	2	19	2	2	0	54
• AI/AN	3	0	3	2	0	0	8
• Somalian	8	0	19	0	2	0	29
• Unknown	15	1	14	5	3	0	38
Total	2,825	361	3,071	429	549	1	7,236

Source: Franklin County Children Services, Point-in-Time Data on 12/31/02

AI/AN—American Indian or Alaska Native; NH/PI—Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander

■ Domestic Violence

In domestic violence cases closed in 2000, black females were 34% of all victims, but only 9.5% of the total Franklin County population (Figure 7-1). The Municipal Court heard 6,099 domestic violence cases in 2002. In these cases, black defendants outnumbered whites, representing nearly half of the defendants (Table 7-2). Columbus Police Division arrest data show a similar pattern. From 1997 through 2002, about 54% of all persons arrested on domestic violence charges have been black. Approximately 4% of these arrests have been persons of other non-white groups.

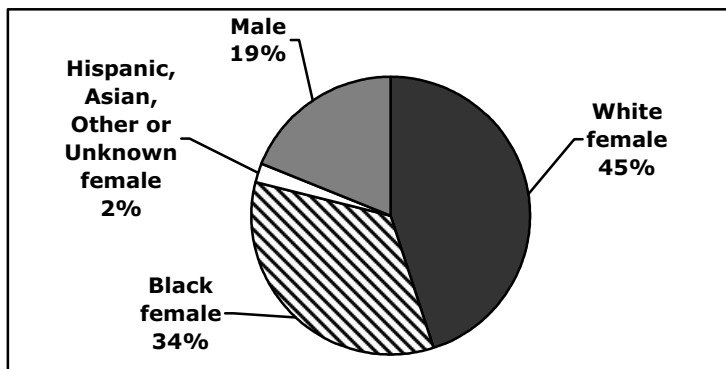
One out of every three victims in domestic violence cases closed in 2000 were black females. Nearly half of the defendants in domestic violence cases in the Franklin County Municipal Court in 2002 were black.

Table 7-2
Franklin County Municipal Court Domestic Violence Cases
by Race of the Defendant, 2002

Race of Defendant	Number of Cases	Percent of Total
• White	2,787	45.7
• Black	2,952	48.4
• Other	313	5.1
• Not available	47	0.8
Total	6,099	100.0

Source: Franklin County Municipal Court

Figure 7-1
Franklin County Domestic Violence Cases Closed
Characteristics of Victims, 2000
(n=6,248)



Source: Columbus City Attorney's Office, Domestic Violence/Stalking Unit

■ Youth Offenders on Probation

At the beginning of April, 2002, there were 1,185 youth offenders under age 18 on probation with the Franklin County Juvenile Court (Tables 7-3 and 7-4). Court data have minimal information about the race of offenders; however, it is known that 56.7% of the felony offenders and 47.2% of the misdemeanor offenders were non-white. These figures indicate that non-white youth are represented in the youth offender population at rates of 1.5 to 1.8 times their percentage of the Franklin County population.

Table 7-3
Felony Youth Offenders, Franklin County, April 2002

	White	Other	Total
• Males	285	362	647
• Females	11	25	36
Total	296	387	683

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Branch

Table 7-4
Misdemeanor Youth Offenders, Franklin County, April 2002

	White	Other	Total
• Males	184	140	324
• Females	81	97	178
Total	265	237	502

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Juvenile Branch

There is greater disparity between non-white and white youth in the parole system for felony offenses than there is for misdemeanor offenses. Non-white youth represent about half of these cases.

■ Juvenile Detention Center Admissions

Over half of the admissions in 2002 to the Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center were black youth, who represent 23.4% of the Franklin County youth population (Table 7-5). Other racial groups are underrepresented in the Juvenile Detention Center population.

Table 7-5
Franklin County Juvenile Detention Center Admissions, 2001

Race/Ethnicity	Number of Admissions	Percent of Total Admissions	Percent of Franklin County Population Under Age 18
• White	1,541	40.5	68.3
• Black	2,123	55.9	22.9
• Asian	12	0.3	2.8
• Biracial	84	2.2	5.7
• Native American	0	0	0.3
• Hispanic	42	1.1	2.8
Total	3,802	100	(1)

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, 2002 Annual Report; Census 2000, Summary File 3

(1) Total is more than 100%, because Hispanic may be of any race.

■ Columbus Arrests

Black or African American youth are one-third of the Columbus population under age 18, but represented over two-thirds of the juvenile arrests by the Columbus Division of Police on violent and property crimes, and 84% of arrests on charges of drug-related crime, in 2002 (Table 7-6). Youth of other races represented fewer than 3% of arrests on these charges

Columbus Division of Police 2002 arrest data (Table 7-7) show that over 60% of the adults arrested on violent crime, property crime and drug-related crime charges were black, while blacks or African Americans represent 21.7% of Columbus population age 18 and over. Persons of other races represented fewer than 5% of arrests on these charges.

Table 7-6
Juvenile Arrests by Race for Selected Crime Categories
Columbus Division of Police, 2002

	Violent Crime (1)		Property Crime (2)		Drug Crime	
• White	25	29%	160	32%	16	14%
• Black	61	71%	337	67%	96	84%
• Other	0	0%	9	2%	2	2%
Total	86	100%	506	100%	114	100%

(1) Violent crime includes: murder first degree, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults

(2) Property crime includes: burglary, larceny and auto theft

(3) Juveniles are persons under age 18

When asked if their race or ethnic background had been a factor in being stopped by a law-enforcement officer for a traffic-related offense, 21.2% of black respondents said "yes" compared with .3% of white respondents.

--OSU Buckeye Poll, 2001

Table 7-7
Adult Arrests by Race for Selected Crime Categories
Columbus Division of Police, 2002

	Violent Crime (1)		Property Crime (2)		Drug Crime	
• White	216	34%	587	38%	488	32%
• Black	396	62%	887	58%	1,016	66%
• Other	24	4%	65	4%	34	2%
Total	636	100%	1,539	100%	1,538	100%

(1) Violent crime includes: murder first degree, manslaughter, rape, robbery and aggravated assaults

(2) Property crime includes: burglary, larceny and auto theft

■ Adult Incarceration

In 2002, the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction committed 1,814 persons to the state prison system who were found guilty in the Franklin County Court of Common Pleas. At the beginning of 2003, there were a total of 4,575 inmates from the Franklin County court (Table 7-8). Blacks, who are 17.9% of the Franklin County population, make up nearly two-thirds of both commitments and the inmate population. .

Table 7-8
Commitments to Ohio State Prison System by Race
from Franklin County Court of Common Pleas

	Inmate Commitments 2002		Inmate Population January 1, 2003	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
• Black	1,159	63.9	2,875	62.8
• Asian	5	0.3	11	0.2
• Native American	4	0.2	7	0.2
• White	616	34.0	1,625	35.5
• Hispanic Black	0	0.0	4	0.1
• Hispanic White	4	0.2	17	0.4
• Other	26	1.4	36	0.8
Total	1,814	100.0	4,575	100.0

Source: Bureau of Research, Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Nearly two-thirds of persons committed to the state prison system in 2002 from the Franklin County Courts of Common Pleas were black. This is over three times the percentage of this group in the county population.

■ Court Cases Requiring Language Interpretation

A measure of the increasing diversity of persons involved in the criminal justice system in Franklin County is the increasing demand for language interpretation services by the Court of Common Pleas (Table 7-9). From 1998-2002 the number of cases that required language interpreters (not including sign language) in the Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch has increased from 31 to 751. The greatest increase has been in the African language category, primarily for cases requiring Somalian language interpreters. The number of Spanish language interpretations has also increased substantially.

Table 7-9
Cases Requiring Language Interpretation
in Franklin County Common Pleas Court, 1998-2002

Language	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
• Asian	3	35	61	63	92
• Somalian	0	30	76	136	221
• Other African	1	18	23	35	49
• Spanish	27	75	164	104	358
• Other Languages	0	4	20	12	31
Total	31	162	344	350	751

Source: Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Branch, 2001 Annual Report

Requests for language interpretation for Domestic and Juvenile Court cases increased by 2,300% since 1998.

■ Hate Crime

The FBI's Uniform Crime Index reports hate crimes by their bias motivation (race, religion, sexual orientation, ethnicity or disability), but does not report the race or ethnicity of suspects or victims. Data are reported to the FBI by local police departments and other law enforcement agencies. In more than half of the hate crimes in Franklin County jurisdictions reporting in 2001, race or ethnicity was a motivation (Table 7-10).

Table 7-10
Hate Crimes with Race or Ethnicity as
Bias Motivation in Franklin County, 2001

Race	Ethnicity	Other (1)	Total
41	4	36	81

Source: FBI Uniform Crime Report

(1) Other includes religion, sexual orientation and disability.

APPENDIX A

Glossary

Glossary

Age-adjusted Figure: A figure that is statistically manipulated to remove the distorting effect of age when comparing populations with different age structures.

Affordable housing: Spending no more than 30% of household income for housing costs, including utilities.

AIDS: Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome

American Housing Survey: This survey is conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). The American Housing Survey (AHS) collects data on the Nation's housing, including apartments, single-family homes, mobile homes, vacant housing units, household characteristics, income, housing and neighborhood quality, housing costs, equipment and fuels, size of housing unit, and recent movers. National data are collected in odd numbered years, and data for each of 47 selected Metropolitan Areas are collected currently about every six years. The AHS returns to the same housing units year after year to gather data.

Ancestry: A person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," heritage, or the place of birth of the person, the person's parents, or their ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Ancestry should not be confused with a person's place of birth, although a person's place of birth and ancestry may be the same.

Bachelor's degree or higher: This data is a subset of "High School Graduate or Higher".

Basic family budget: The Economic Policy Institute defines the basic family budget as a realistic measure, individualized for communities nationwide and for type of family, of how much income it takes for a safe and decent standard of living. The national median basic family budget is about twice (200%) the poverty level.

Birth rate: Total births per 1,000 population.

Body mass index: BMI can be estimated by dividing weight in pounds by the square of height in inches, then multiplying the resulting number by 704.5.

Buckeye poll question: The Buckeye State Poll, a monthly telephone survey of Ohio residents, asks a variety of questions on political, economic, and religious topics and allow one to see the economy through the eyes of the average Ohio consumer. The Buckeye State Poll is conducted by Ohio State University's Center for Survey Research since 1998. It is sponsored by The Dispatch, WBNS-TV, the Center for Survey Research, the OSU College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, and the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. The Buckeye State Poll survey from September 2001 provides some insight to understand economic disparity perceived by race, such as economic circumstances, job opportunity.

Census Bureau: The Census Bureau is a part of U.S. department of Commerce. It serves as the leading source of quality data about the nation's people and economy. In addition to taking a census of the population every 10 years, the Census Bureau conducts censuses of economic activity and state and local governments every five years. And every year, the Census Bureau conducts more than 100 other surveys. The sole purpose of the censuses and surveys is to collect general statistical information from individuals and establishments in order to compile statistics.

Census (decennial): The census of population and housing, taken by the Census Bureau in years ending in 0 (zero). Article I of the Constitution requires that a census be taken every ten years for the purpose of reapportioning the U.S. House of Representatives.

Child abuse and neglect: Franklin County Children Services indicates that child maltreatment can include: 1) physical abuse—a child with bruises, marks or injuries inflicted by other than accidental means; 2) sexual abuse—any sexual activity between a child and adult; 3) emotional abuse—a child who is belittled, ignored or subject to mental or psychological maltreatment; 4) neglect—a parent or caregiver fails to act on behalf of a child to provide adequate food, shelter, clothing, medical care, supervision or education; or 5) dependent child—a child who is homeless, destitute or without adequate parental care and support through no fault of the parent or caregiver, or a child who lives in a home in which another child is abused, neglected or dependent.

Civilian labor force: Civilians 16 years of age and over who are employed or are unemployed and seeking work. It excludes military personnel, persons in institutions, those studying or keeping house full-time, persons who are retired or unable to work, and volunteer workers.

Conventional public housing: Housing units owned and managed by Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority.

Disability: A long-lasting physical, mental, or emotional condition. This condition can make it difficult for a person to do activities such as walking, climbing stairs, dressing, bathing, learning, or remembering. This condition can also impede a person from being able to go outside the home alone or to work at a job or business.

Delinquent child: The Ohio Revised Code defines a "delinquent child" as any child who: (1) violates any law that would be a crime if committed by an adult, except if the child is a juvenile traffic offender, (2) violates any lawful order of a court, (3) purchases or attempts to purchase a firearm illegally, (4) illegally obtains or attempts to obtain a tattooing service, body piercing service, or ear piercing service under certain prohibited conditions, or (5) is an "habitual truant" and who previously has been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant, and any child who is a "chronic truant".

Disparity: The definition of a disparity can be different depending on the type of data being analyzed. However, the dictionary definition of disparity is an *inequality* or *difference*. The term "disparity" typically connotes a negative situation, where one group is disproportionately impacted by an adverse indicator or condition.

Domestic violence: Section 2919.25 of the Ohio Revised Code defines domestic violence as a) knowingly causing or attempting to cause physical harm to a family or household member; or b) recklessly causing serious physical harm to a family or household member; or c) by threat of force, knowingly causing a family or household member to believe that the offender will cause imminent physical harm to the family or household member.

Educational attainment: The Census Bureau defines educational attainment as the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. Data on attainment are tabulated for the population 25 years old and over.

Felony crime: Felony crime includes murder, rape, aggravated burglary, aggravated robbery, drug trafficking, auto theft, and breaking and entering.

Female householder, no husband present: A female maintaining a household with no husband of the householder present.

Foreign-born population: The foreign-born population includes all people who were not U.S. citizens at birth. Foreign-born people are those who indicated they were either a U.S. citizen by naturalization or they were not a citizen of the United States. The foreign-born population includes: immigrants (legal permanent residents), temporary migrants (e.g., students), humanitarian migrants (e.g., refugees), and unauthorized migrants (people illegally residing in the United States).

Graduation rate: The Ohio Department of Education defines the graduation rate as the percent of students who entered high school that received a regular diploma or honors diploma during the reporting year, including students who graduate the summer after the 12th grade, and students who completed the course work and came back to finish the proficiency test and passed.

Hate crime: The FBI defines hate crime as crime motivated by racial, religious, disability, sexual orientation and ethnicity/national origin bias.

High school: Includes schools with either the ninth through the twelfth grade or the tenth through the twelfth grades.

High school graduate or higher: Persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or its equivalent, those who attended college or professional school and those who received a college, university or professional degree.

Hispanic or Latino origin: For Census 2000, American Community Survey: People who identify with the terms "Hispanic" or "Latino" are those who classify themselves in one of the specific Hispanic or Latino categories listed on the Census 2000 or ACS questionnaire—"Mexican," "Puerto Rican," or "Cuban"—as well as those who indicate that they are "other Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino." Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. People who identify their origin as Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino may be of any race. In data collection and presentation, federal agencies are required to use a minimum of two ethnicities: "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino."

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Homeless person: Individuals whose primary nighttime residence is a public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings (e.g. streets, parks, automobiles) or a person living in an emergency shelter for the homeless.

Household: A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence

Householder: The person, or one of the people, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person present, any household member 15 years old and over can serve as the householder for the purposes of the census.

Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a non-family householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more people related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all people in the household related to him are family members.

HUD-subsidized housing: Includes all CMHA public housing, project-based Section 8, Section 202/Elderly, Section 811/Disabled, Section 236 and other HUD-financed units with rent restrictions tied to the income of the tenants. Not included are units rented using tenant-based Section 8 vouchers.

Immigrants: Aliens admitted for legal permanent residence in the United States. Immigration statistics are prepared by the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, from entry visas and change of immigration forms.

Immunization coverage: The percent of all persons in an age group that has been immunized.

4:3:1 series: Four or more diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP) immunizations, three or more doses of oral poliovirus vaccine (OPV); and one or more measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) immunizations.

Incidence: The number of cases occurring during a particular period of time (as a year)

Income: "Total income" is the sum of the amounts reported separately for wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips; self-employment income from own non-farm or farm businesses, including proprietorships and partnerships; interest, dividends, net rental income, royalty income, or income from estates and trusts; Social Security or Railroad Retirement income; Supplemental Security Income (SSI); any public assistance or welfare payments from the state or local welfare office; retirement, survivor, or disability pensions; and any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony.

Infant mortality: The death of a live born infant under one year of age.

Juvenile arrests: Arrests of individuals under 18 years of age for felonies and misdemeanors.

Labor force: All people classified in the civilian labor force (i.e., "employed" and "unemployed" people), plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (people on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in labor force: All people 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, individuals taking care of home or family, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an off-season who were not looking for work, institutionalized people (all institutionalized people are placed in this category regardless of any work activities they may have done in the reference week), and people doing only incidental unpaid family work (fewer than 15 hours during the reference week).

Labor force participation rate: The percent of all persons in a population group who are currently in the labor force.

Language spoken at home: The language currently used by respondents at home, either "English only" or a non English language which is used in addition to English or in place of English.

Linguistic isolation: A household in which no person age 14 years old and over speaks only English and no person 14 years old and over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." In other words, a household in which all members 14 years old and over speak a non-English language and also speak English less than "Very well" (have difficulty with English) is "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under 14 years old who may speak only English.

Low birth weight birth: Live birth of an infant less than 2500 grams (5.5 pounds). Low birth weight is associated with many health problems in infants, including mental retardation and cerebral palsy, as well as being a major predictor for infant mortality. The Ohio and United States low birth weight rates have been steadily rising over the last fifteen years, and Ohio has been above the national average for several years.

Median income: The median income divides the income distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median, and the other having incomes below the median.

Minority-owned firms: firms where the sole proprietor was Black, Hispanic, Asian, Pacific Islander, or American Indian/Alaska Native, or, in the case of firms with multiple owners, where 51 percent of the stock interest, claims or rights were held by Blacks, Hispanics, Asians, Pacific Islanders, or American Indians/Alaska Natives.

Misdemeanor crime: A misdemeanor is an offense not classified as a felony and for which not more than one year of imprisonment may be imposed as a penalty.

Non family Households: A non-family householder is a householder living alone or with non relatives only.

ODE interactive Local report card: The **ILRC** is an interactive tool developed by Ohio Department of Education for parents, educators, lawmakers, community members, and researchers to provide current and historical Local Report Card data. Information is available on all schools and districts in the state of Ohio. It includes proficiency test results, graduation rates, financial data, and demographics. The data on this site (<http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/default.asp>) helps to inform and guide parental involvement, plan and evaluate school improvement initiatives, and drive decision making to refine the educational process.

Overweight: Having a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 kg/m² or more.

Obese: Having a BMI of 30 kg/m² or more.

Owner-occupied: A housing unit occupied by the household that owns the unit.

Overcrowding: The census defines an overcrowded housing unit as one that has more than one person per room.

Ohio Works First (OWF): A component of the Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) program administered by the Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services. OWF first provides time-limited cash assistance to families with (or expecting) children, along with employment training and other support services.

Parole and prison system: All adults convicted of felonies for which the statutory minimum is at least six months come into the state's prison system, which is under the supervision of the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction. Many convicted felons are not, however, sent to prison. Instead, they are supervised in the community through probation or other community corrections alternatives.

Convicted felons who have served a specific amount of time in prison can be, if eligible, placed back into the community through a system called Parole. Parole is a period of supervision prior to full release from the state's correctional system. This function, too, belongs to the Ohio Department of Rehabilitation and Correction.

Parity: It is defined as improvement of a group's status or reduction of a negative condition in order to achieve equality with Franklin County population or to be consistent with a group's percentage of the county population. The parity targets are indicators of the relative magnitude of need.

Poverty rate: The Census Bureau uses a set of money income thresholds that vary by family size and composition to determine who is poor. If a family's total income is less than that family's threshold, then that family, and every individual in it, is considered poor. For example, the 1999 poverty threshold for a 3-person family with one member under age 18 was \$13,410. If the total family income for 1999 was greater than this threshold, then the family and all members of the family were considered to be above the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds do not vary geographically, but they are updated annually for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U). Poverty is not defined for people in military barracks, institutional group quarters, or for unrelated individuals under age 15 (such as foster children). They are excluded from the poverty universe--that is, they are considered neither as "poor" nor as "nonpoor."

Prevalence: The number of existing cases of a particular condition, or other occurrence (e.g. persons smoking) at a given time.

Prevalence or Incidence Rate: Cases in a particular population quantity (e.g. 10 cases per hundred thousand)

Proficiency tests performance: The percentage of students who achieved at least at the proficient level on the tests in each subject area- Citizenship, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, and Science. The proficiency tests are taken by 4th, 6th, 9th, 10th graders every year. 9th grade proficiency tests performance in the report refers to percentage of 10th grade students who achieved at least at the proficient level on the 9th grade tests in all the subject areas- Citizenship, Mathematics, Reading, Writing, and Science.

Race and Hispanic Origin in Census 2000: The federal government considers race and Hispanic origin to be two separate and distinct concepts. For Census 2000, the questions on race and Hispanic origin were asked of every individual living in the United States. The question on race for Census 2000 was different from the one for the 1990 census in several ways. Most significantly, respondents were given the option of selecting one or more race categories to indicate their racial identities. Because of these changes, the Census 2000 data on race are not directly comparable with data from the 1990 census or earlier censuses. (See Appendix C for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

Race categories in Census 2000: These categories are socio-political constructs and should not be interpreted as being scientific or anthropological in nature.

"White" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Europe, the Middle East, or North Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "White" or wrote in entries such as Irish, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

"Black or African American" refers to people having origins in any of the Black racial groups of Africa. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Black, African Am., or Negro," or wrote in entries such as African American, Afro American, Nigerian, or Haitian.

"American Indian and Alaska Native" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of North and South America (including Central America), and who maintain tribal affiliation or community attachment. It includes people who indicated their race or races by marking this category or writing in their principal or enrolled tribe, such as Rosebud Sioux, Chippewa, or Navajo.

"Asian" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Asian Indian," "Chinese," "Filipino," "Korean," "Japanese," "Vietnamese," or "Other Asian," or wrote in entries such as Burmese, Hmong, Pakistani, or Thai.

"Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander" refers to people having origins in any of the original peoples of Hawaii, Guam, Samoa, or other Pacific Islands. It includes people who indicated their race or races as "Native Hawaiian," "Guamanian or Chamorro," "Samoan," or "Other Pacific Islander," or wrote in entries such as Tahitian, Mariana Islander, or Chuukese. (See Appendix C for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

The race data collected by Census 2000 can be collapsed into seven categories: People who responded to the question on race by indicating only one race are referred to as the race *alone* population, or the group that reported *only one* race category. Six categories make up this population:

- White *alone*;
- Black or African American *alone*;
- American Indian and Alaska Native *alone*;
- Asian *alone*;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *alone*; and
- Some other race *alone*.

Individuals who chose more than one of the six race categories are referred to as the *Two or more races* population, or as the group that reported *more than one* race. All respondents who indicated more than one race can be collapsed into the *Two or more races* category, which combined with the six *alone* categories, yields seven mutually exclusive and exhaustive categories. Thus, the six race *alone* categories and the *Two or more races* category sum to the total population.

Just as there are six race alone categories, there are six race alone or in combination categories:

- White *alone or in combination*;
- Black or African American *alone or in combination*;
- American Indian and Alaska Native *alone or in combination*;
- Asian *alone or in combination*;
- Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander *alone or in combination*;
- Some other race *alone or in combination*.

The *alone or in combination* categories are tallies of *responses* rather than *respondents*. That is, the alone or in combination categories are not mutually exclusive. Individuals who reported two races were counted in two separate and distinct *alone or in combination* race categories, while those who reported three races were counted in three categories, and so on. Consequently, the sum of all *alone or in combination* categories equals the number of races reported (i.e., responses), which exceeds the total population. (See Appendix C for more information about race and origin in the Census.)

Renter occupied: A housing unit that is occupied by a household that rents the unit, either for cash or without payment of cash.

School enrollment: Enrollment in regular school, either public or private, which includes nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree.

Section 8 vouchers: Rent vouchers that can be used by income-eligible households to rent housing in the private market.

Teen birth: A birth to a mother under age 20 or any cohort of this group.

Teen birth rate: The number of births per 1,000 females under age 20 or any cohort of this group.

Temporary Aid to Needy Families (TANF): The TANF program, which is time limited, assists families with children when the parents or other responsible relatives cannot provide for the family's basic needs. The Federal government provides grants to States to run the TANF program. States have broad flexibility to carry out their programs. The States, not the Federal government, decide on the design of the program, the type and amount of assistance payments, the range of other services to be provided, and the rules for determining who is eligible for benefits. The Franklin County Department of Job and Family Services administers the TANF program to Franklin County residents.

Unemployed persons: Persons 16 and over who have no employment, are available for work, except for temporary illness, and have made specific efforts to find employment sometime during the previous 4-week period. Persons waiting to be recalled to a job from which they had been laid off are not classified as unemployed.

Unemployment rate: The number unemployed as a percent of the labor force.

Unruly Child: The Ohio Revised Code defines an "unruly child" as any child who: (1) does not subject the child's self to the reasonable control of the child's parents, teachers, guardian, or custodian, by reason of being wayward or habitually disobedient, (2) is persistently truant from home or school, (3) so departs the child's self as to injure or endanger the child's own health or morals or the health or morals of others, (4) attempts to enter the marriage relation without legal authority, (5) is found in a disreputable place, visits or patronizes a place prohibited by law, or associates with vagrant, vicious, criminal, notorious, or immoral persons, (6) engages in an occupation prohibited by law or is in a situation dangerous to life or limb or injurious to the child's own health or morals or to the health or morals of others, (7) violates a law, other than the law against the purchase or attempt to purchase a firearm that is applicable only to a child, or (8) is an "habitual truant" from school and who previously has not been adjudicated an unruly child for being an habitual truant.

Violent crime: Homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault.

APPENDIX B

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APPENDIX C

Census 2000 Tabulations for Racial and Ethnic Groups

Census 2000 Data Products: Race, Ethnicity and Ancestry Data Availability¹

Detailed results of Census 2000 are primarily in four data releases that can be accessed through the Internet at www.census.gov and on CD-ROM or DVD. The following is a brief description of these products and their race, ethnicity and ancestry data set:

- **Summary File 1 (SF1):** This file contains the 100-percent data, which is the information compiled from the census short form questions asked of all people and about every housing unit. It includes counts for many detailed race and Hispanic or Latino categories. Data are presented in a hierarchical sequence down to the census block level for many tabulations, but only to the census tract level for others. Population items include sex, age, race, Hispanic or Latino, household relationship and group quarters. Housing items include occupancy status, vacancy status, and tenure (owner occupied or renter occupied).
- **Summary File 2 (SF2):** This file iterates, or repeats, 100-percent data tables in SF1 for 250 race, Hispanic or Latino, and American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories. The lowest level of geography in SF2 is the census tract. For data for a group to be shown in SF 2, there must be at 100 or more persons in a geographic area.
- **Summary File 3 (SF3):** This file presents data from the population and housing long form, also known as the "sample data", because they are obtained from questions asked of a sample (generally 1-in-6) of households. It also presents data on the topics from the short form 100-percent data. It includes population totals for ancestry groups. Some of the tables in SF3 are repeated for nine major race and Hispanic or Latino groups. Data are presented in a hierarchical sequence down to the census block level.

Population items in SF3 include population totals; households and families; marital status; grandparents as caregivers; language and ability to speak English; ancestry; place of birth, citizenship status, and year of entry; migration; place of work; journey to work (commuting); school enrollment and educational attainment; veteran status; disability; employment status; industry, occupation, and class of worker; income; and poverty status. Housing items include housing totals; number of rooms; number of bedrooms; year moved into unit; household size and occupants per room; units in structure; year structure built; heating fuel; telephone service; plumbing and kitchen facilities; vehicles available; value of home; monthly rent; and shelter costs.
- **Summary File 4 (SF4):** Summary File 4 presents population, housing, social and economic data from both the Census 2000 long form questionnaire and from the short form 100-percent data. Summary File 4 tables are repeated or iterated for the total population and for 336 additional population groups: 132 race groups, 78 American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories, 39 Hispanic or Latino groups, and 86 ancestry groups. For data from the 100-percent count to be shown in SF 4, there must be 100 or more persons in a geographic area. For sample data, there must be at least 50 unweighted cases. The lowest level of geography in SF4 is the census tract.

¹ Definitions of race, ethnicity and ancestry terms used in Census 2000 are found in Appendix A: Glossary

■ Summary File 1 (100% Count): Major race and Hispanic origin iterations

SF 1 includes tables that iterate, or repeat, 100-percent count population and housing data for the following groups: 1) six primary race categories; 2) all combinations of two or more races; and 3) Hispanic or Latino origin (of any race). Tables C-1 and C-2 show all Census 2000 SF1 population groupings for Franklin County.

Table C-1
Race in Franklin County
Census Table P3
Universe: Total population
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100-Percent Data

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
Total	1,068,978
Population of one race	1,045,188
• White alone	806,851
• Black or African American alone	191,196
• American Indian and Alaska Native (AN) alone	2,899
• Asian alone	32,784
• Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander (NHPI) alone	466
• Some other race alone	10,992
Population of two or more races	23,790
Population of two races	21,780
• White; Black or African American	6,327
• White; American Indian and AN	3,250
• White; Asian	2,749
• White; NHPI	152
• White; Some other race	2,971
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN	1,369
• Black or African American; Asian	500
• Black or African American; NHPI	79
• Black or African American; Some other race	3,195
• American Indian and AN; Asian	131
• American Indian and AN; NHPI	14
• American Indian and AN; Some other race	126
• Asian; NHPI	249
• Asian; Some other race	633
• NHPI; Some other race	35

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
Population of three races	1,824
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN	1,039
• White; Black or African American; Asian	127
• White; Black or African American; NHPI	10
• White; Black or African American; Some other race	240
• White; American Indian and AN; Asian	56
• White; American Indian and AN; NHPI	13
• White; American Indian and AN; Some other race	46
• White; Asian; NHPI	72
• White; Asian; Some other race	69
• White; NHPI; Some other race	8
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian	31
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI	1
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Some other race	39
• Black or African American; Asian; NHPI	17
• Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	37
• Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race	6
• American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI	2
• American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race	7
• American Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Asian; NHPI; Some other race	3
Population of four races:	152
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian	83
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI	4
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Some other race	25
• White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI	3
• White; Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	10
• White; Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI	7
• White; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race	4
• White; American Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	2
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI	3
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Black or African American; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	10
• American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
Population of five races:	29
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI	25
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race	2
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	1
Population of six races:	5
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	5

Table C-2
Hispanic or Latino, and not Hispanic or Latino by Race, Franklin County
Census Table P3 and P4
Universe: Total population
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 1 (SF1) 100-Percent Data

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
Total:	1,068,978
Not Hispanic or Latino:	1,044,699
Hispanic or Latino	24,279
Population of one race:	21,918
• White alone	11,191
• Black or African American alone	1,544
• American Indian and Alaska Native alone	301
• Asian alone	132
• NHPI alone	55
• Some other race alone	8,695
Population of two or more races:	2,361
Population of two races:	2,155
• White; Black or African American	250
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native	152
• White; Asian	50
• White; NHPI	23
• White; Some other race	1,072
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	48
• Black or African American; Asian	20
• Black or African American; NHPI	1
• Black or African American; Some other race	302
• American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	10

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
• American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI	4
• American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	91
• Asian; NHPI	4
• Asian; Some other race	107
• NHPI; Some other race	21
Population of three races:	177
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native	75
• White; Black or African American; Asian	12
• White; Black or African American; NHPI	0
• White; Black or African American; Some other race	40
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	8
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI	3
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	3
• White; Asian; NHPI	4
• White; Asian; Some other race	9
• White; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	1
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	10
• Black or African American; Asian; NHPI	3
• Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	2
• Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race	0
• American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI	0
• American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	5
• American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
Population of four races:	25
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian	12
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI	0
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Some other race	5
• White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI	0
• White; Black or African American; Asian; Some other race	4
• White; Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI	2
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI; Some other race	0

Population Group	Franklin County, Ohio
• White; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI; Some other race	1
• Black or African American; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	1
• American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
Population of five races:	4
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI	3
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; Some other race	1
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
• White; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
• Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0
Population of six races:	0
• White; Black or African American; American Indian and Alaska Native; Asian; NHPI; Some other race	0

■ **Summary File 2 (100% Count): Race and ethnicity iterations for SF1 data**

In Summary File 2 (SF2) all 100-percent population and housing data tables in SF1 are iterated, or repeated, for 250 population groups. These include: 1) 132 race groups; 2) 78 American Indian and Alaska Native tribe categories (reflecting 39 individual tribes); and 3) 39 Hispanic or Latino groups. The following are the characteristic iterations found in Summary Files 2:

001 Total population

[Race groups]

- 002 White alone
- 003 White alone or in combination with one or more other races
- 004 Black or African American alone
- 005 Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races
- 006 American Indian and AN alone
- 007 American Indian alone
- 008 AN alone
- 009 American Indian and AN alone or in combination with one or more other races
- 010 American Indian alone or in any combination
- 011 AN alone or in any combination
- 012 Asian alone
- 013 Asian Indian alone
- 014 Bangladeshi alone
- 015 Cambodian alone
- 016 Chinese alone
- 017 Chinese, except Taiwanese, alone

018 Taiwanese alone
019 Filipino alone
020 Hmong alone
021 Indonesian alone
022 Japanese alone
023 Korean alone
024 Laotian alone
025 Malaysian alone
026 Pakistani alone
027 Sri Lankan alone
028 Thai alone
029 Vietnamese alone
030 Other specified Asian alone
031 Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races
032 Asian Indian alone or in any combination
033 Bangladeshi alone or in any combination
034 Cambodian alone or in any combination
035 Chinese alone or in any combination
036 Chinese, except Taiwanese, alone or in any combination
037 Taiwanese alone or in any combination
038 Filipino alone or in any combination
039 Hmong alone or in any combination
040 Indonesian alone or in any combination
041 Japanese alone or in any combination
042 Korean alone or in any combination
043 Laotian alone or in any combination
044 Malaysian alone or in any combination
045 Pakistani alone or in any combination
046 Sri Lankan alone or in any combination
047 Thai alone or in any combination
048 Vietnamese alone or in any combination
049 Other specified Asian alone or in any combination
050 Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
051 Polynesian alone
052 Native Hawaiian alone
053 Samoan alone
054 Tongan alone
055 Micronesian alone
056 Guamanian or Chamorro alone
057 Melanesian alone
058 Fijian alone
059 Other specified Pacific Islander alone
060 NHPI alone or in combination with one or more
 other races
061 Polynesian alone or in any combination
062 Native Hawaiian alone or in any combination
063 Samoan alone or in any combination
064 Tongan alone or in any combination
065 Micronesian alone or in any combination
066 Guamanian or Chamorro alone or in any combination
067 Melanesian alone or in any combination
068 Fijian alone or in any combination
069 Other specified Pacific Islander alone or in any combination
070 Some other race alone
071 Some other race alone or in combination with one or more other races
100 Two or more races
101 Two races including Some other race
102 Two races excluding Some other race, and three or more races
103 Two races excluding Some other race
104 Three or more races
105 White; Black or African American
106 White; American Indian and AN
107 White; Asian
108 White; NHPI
109 White; Some other race
110 Black or African American; American Indian and AN

111 Black or African American; Asian
 112 Black or African American; NHPI
 113 Black or African American; Some other race
 114 American Indian and AN; Asian
 115 American Indian and AN; NHPI
 116 American Indian and AN; Some other race
 117 Asian; NHPI
 118 Asian; Some other race
 119 NHPI; Some other race
 120 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN
 121 White; Black or African American; Asian
 122 White; Black or African American; NHPI
 123 White; Black or African American; Some other race
 124 White; American Indian and AN; Asian
 125 White; American Indian and AN; NHPI
 126 White; American Indian and AN; Some other race
 127 White; Asian; NHPI
 128 White; Asian; Some other race 129 White; NHPI; Some other race
 130 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian
 131 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI
 132 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Some other race
 133 Black or African American; Asian; NHPI
 134 Black or African American; Asian; Some other race
 135 Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race
 136 American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI
 137 American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race
 138 American Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race 139 Asian; NHPI; Some other race
 140 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian
 141 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; NHPI
 142 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Some other race
 143 White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI
 144 White; Black or African American; Asian; Some other race
 145 White; Black or African American; NHPI; Some other race 146 White; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI
 147 White; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race
 148 White; American Indian and AN; NHPI;
 149 White; Asian; NHPI; Some other race
 150 Black or African American; American Indian or AN; Asian; Native Hawaiian
 and Other Pacific Islander
 151 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race
 152 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Native Hawaiian and
 Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
 153 Black or African American; Asian; NHPI; Some
 other race
 154 American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI;
 155 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; NHPI 156 White; Black or African
 American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Some other race 157 White; Black or African American; American
 Indian and AN; NHPI; Some other race 158 White; Black or African American; Asian; NHPI;
 159 White; American Indian and AN; Asian; Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific
 Islander; Some other race
 160 Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Native Hawaiian
 and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race
 161 White; Black or African American; American Indian and AN; Asian; Native
 Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander; Some other race

[American Indian and Alaska Native tribes]

200 Alaskan Athabascan alone
 201 Alaskan Athabascan alone or in any combination
 202 Aleut alone
 203 Aleut alone or in any combination
 204 Apache alone
 205 Apache alone or in any combination
 206 Blackfeet alone
 207 Blackfeet alone or in any combination
 208 Cherokee alone
 209 Cherokee alone or in any combination
 210 Cheyenne alone

211 Cheyenne alone or in any combination
212 Chickasaw alone
213 Chickasaw alone or in any combination
214 Chippewa alone
215 Chippewa alone or in any combination
216 Choctaw alone
217 Choctaw alone or in any combination
218 Colville alone
219 Colville alone or in any combination
220 Comanche alone
221 Comanche alone or in any combination
222 Cree alone
223 Cree alone or in any combination
224 Creek alone
225 Creek alone or in any combination
226 Crow alone
227 Crow alone or in any combination
228 Delaware alone
229 Delaware alone or in any combination
230 Eskimo alone
231 Eskimo alone or in any combination
232 Houma alone
233 Houma alone or in any combination
234 Iroquois alone
235 Iroquois alone or in any combination
236 Kiowa alone
237 Kiowa alone or in any combination
238 Latin American Indian alone
239 Latin American Indian alone or in any combination
240 Lumbee alone
241 Lumbee alone or in any combination
242 Menominee alone
243 Menominee alone or in any combination
244 Navajo alone
245 Navajo alone or in any combination
246 Osage alone
247 Osage alone or in any combination
248 Ottawa alone
249 Ottawa alone or in any combination
250 Paiute alone
251 Paiute alone or in any combination
252 Pima alone
253 Pima alone or in any combination
254 Potawatomi alone
255 Potawatomi alone or in any combination
256 Pueblo alone
257 Pueblo alone or in any combination
258 Puget Sound Salish alone
259 Puget Sound Salish alone or in any combination
260 Seminole alone
261 Seminole alone or in any combination
262 Shoshone alone
263 Shoshone alone or in any combination
264 Sioux alone
265 Sioux alone or in any combination
266 Tlingit-Haida alone
267 Tlingit-Haida alone or in any combination
268 Tohono O'Odham alone
269 Tohono O'Odham alone or in any combination
270 Ute alone
271 Ute alone or in any combination
272 Yakama alone
273 Yakama alone or in any combination
274 Yaqui alone
275 Yaqui alone or in any combination
276 Yuman alone

277 Yuman alone or in any combination

[Hispanic or Latino Origin]

400 Hispanic or Latino (of any race)

401 Mexican

402 Puerto Rican

403 Cuban

404 Other Hispanic or Latino

405 Dominican (Dominican Republic)

406 Central American

407 Costa Rican

408 Guatemalan

409 Honduran

410 Nicaraguan

411 Panamanian

412 Salvadoran

413 South American

414 Argentinian

415 Bolivian

416 Chilean

417 Colombian

418 Ecuadorian

419 Paraguayan

420 Peruvian

421 Uruguayan

422 Venezuelan

423 Spaniard

424 All other Hispanic or Latino

450 Not Hispanic or Latino

451 White alone

452 White alone or in combination with one or more other races

453 Black or African American alone

454 Black or African American alone or in combination with one or more other races

455 American Indian and AN alone

456 American Indian and AN alone or in comb with one or more other races

457 Asian alone

458 Asian alone or in combination with one or more other races

459 NHPI alone

460 NHPI alone or in combination with one or more
other races

461 Some other race alone

462 Some other race alone or in combination with one or more other races

463 Two or more races

■ Summary File 3 (Sample Count): Major race and Hispanic iterations and ancestry data

Summary File 3 (SF3) contains sample data from the census long form, and includes detailed population, social, economic and housing data. Most tables are repeated for nine major race and Hispanic or Latino groups (see Tables C-1 and C-2). SF3 also includes population by ancestry, which is not found in SF-1 or SF-2. Tables C-4 and C-5 show the ancestry categories found in SF3, with population counts for Franklin County.

Table C-3
PCT 15: Ancestry in Franklin County
Universe: Total population
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)-Sample data

Responses to Ancestry Questions	Franklin County
Total Population:	1,068,978
Ancestry specified:	858,098
• Single ancestry	593,834
• Multiple ancestry	264,264
Ancestry not specified:	210,880
• Ancestry unclassified	12,513
• Ancestry not reported	198,367

Table C-4
PCT 18: Ancestry for People with One or More
Ancestry Categories Reported, Franklin County
Universe: Total population
Data Set: Census 2000 Summary File 3 (SF3)-Sample data

Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio
Total specified ancestries tallied:	1,122,362
Acadian/Cajun	47
Afghan	124
Albanian	166
Alsatian	67
Arab:	6,272
• Egyptian	716
• Iraqi	111
• Jordanian	158
• Lebanese	1,910
• Moroccan	175
• Palestinian	641
• Syrian	547
• Arab/Arabic	1,458
• Other Arab	556
Armenian	441
Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac	6
Australian	402
Austrian	2,376
Basque	56
Belgian	983
Brazilian	301
British	5,529

Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio
Bulgarian	280
Canadian	1,838
Carpatho Rusyn	54
Celtic	290
Croatian	1,953
Cypriot	27
Czech	3,411
Czechoslovakian	1,972
Danish	1,991
Dutch	17,797
Eastern European	1,040
English	102,209
Estonian	67
European	8,636
Finnish	1,316
French (except Basque)	23,761
French Canadian	3,364
German	236,804
German Russian	23
Greek	4,828
Guyanese	68
Hungarian	10,132
Icelander	86
Iranian	1,069
Irish	136,454
Israeli	271
Italian	56,407
Latvian	478
Lithuanian	1,801
Luxemburger	52
Macedonian	938
Maltese	55
New Zealander	35
Northern European	489
Norwegian	5,272
Pennsylvania German	819
Polish	23,927
Portuguese	787
Romanian	1,472
Russian	7,663
Scandinavian	840
Scotch-Irish	17,258
Scottish	21,482
Serbian	954
Slavic	737
Slovak	4,398
Slovene	1,263
Soviet Union	6

Ancestry	Franklin County, Ohio
Sub-Saharan African:	17,770
• Cape Verdean	71
• Ethiopian	1,429
• Ghanaian	738
• Kenyan	131
• Liberian	172
• Nigerian	864
• Senegalese	102
• Sierra Leonean	88
• Somali	3,074
• South African	158
• Sudanese	119
• Ugandan	19
• Zairian	0
• Zimbabwean	82
• African	9,965
• Other Subsaharan African	758
Swedish	7,806
Swiss	4,605
Turkish	669
Ukrainian	3,120
United States or American	86,301
Welsh	18,083
West Indian (excluding Hispanic groups):	1,983
• Bahamian	25
• Barbadian	59
• Belizean	25
• Bermudan	28
• British West Indian	63
• Dutch West Indian	50
• Haitian	147
• Jamaican	1,175
• Trinidadian and Tobagonian	108
• U.S. Virgin Islander	51
• West Indian	252
• Other West Indian	0
Yugoslavian	1,075
Other groups	257,306

■ **Summary File 4 (Sample Count): Race, ethnicity and selected ancestry iterations for SF3 data**

Summary File 4 (SF4) iterates the data in SF3 by the 250 population groups included in SF 2. In addition, SF4 includes iterations of SF3 data by the following 86 selected ancestry groups. These are a subset of the complete list of ancestries found in SF3.

[Selected Ancestry groups]

500 Acadian/Cajun (936-938)
501 Afghan (600)
502 Albanian (100)
503 Alsatian (000-001)
504 Arab (400-415, 417-418, 421-430, 435-481, 490-499)
505 Arab/Arabic (495-499)
506 Egyptian (402-403)
507 Iraqi (417-418)
508 Jordanian (421-422)
509 Lebanese (425-426)
510 Moroccan (406-407)
511 Palestinian (465-467)
512 Syrian (429-430)
513 Armenian (431-433)
514 Assyrian/Chaldean/Syriac (482-489)
515 Australian (800-802)
516 Austrian (003-004)
517 Basque (005-007)
518 Belgian (008-010)
519 Brazilian (360-364)
520 British (011-014)
521 Bulgarian (103)
522 Canadian (931-934)
523 Celtic (099)
524 Croatian (109-110)
525 Czech (111-113)
526 Czechoslovakian (114)
527 Danish (020, 023)
528 Dutch (021, 029)
529 English (015, 022)
530 Estonian (115-116)
531 European (195)
532 Finnish (024-025)
533 French (except Basque) (016, 026-028, 083)
534 French Canadian (935)
535 German (032-045)
536 Greek (046-048)
537 Guyanese (370-374)
538 Hungarian (125-126)
539 Icelander (049)
540 Iranian (416)
541 Irish (050, 081)
542 Israeli (419-420)
543 Italian (030-031, 051-074)
544 Latvian (128)
545 Lithuanian (129)
546 Luxemburger (077)
547 Macedonian (130-131)
548 Maltese (078)
549 Norwegian (082)
550 Pennsylvania German (929)
551 Polish (142-143)
552 Portuguese (084-086)
553 Romanian (144-147)
554 Russian (148-151)

555 Scandinavian (098)
556 Scotch-Irish (087)
557 Scottish (088)
558 Serbian (152)
559 Slavic (178-180)
560 Slovak (153)
561 Slovene (154-155)
562 Sub-Saharan African (500-599)
563 African (599)
564 Cape Verdean (510-511)
565 Ethiopian (522-524)
566 Ghanaian (529)
567 Nigerian (553-560)
568 South African (570-573)
569 Swedish (089-090)
570 Swiss (091-096)
571 Turkish (434)
572 Ukrainian (171-174)
573 United States or American (939-994)
574 Welsh (097)
575 West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups) (300-359)
576 Bahamian (300)
577 Barbadian (301)
578 Belizean (302)
579 British West Indian (321-331)
580 Dutch West Indian (310-313)
581 Haitian (336-359)
582 Jamaican (308-309)
583 Trinidadian and Tobagonian (314-316)
584 West Indian (335)
585 Yugoslavian (176-177)